The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Declaration for Independence by Cuba.

The Provisional Junta of Spain for Civil and Religious Liberty.

Address of Mr. Gladstone to His Constituents.

Proclamations by the Civil and Military Authorities of Georgia.

The Official Reports on the Origin of the Camilla Riots.

SPAIN.

Declaration in Favor of Civil and Religious Liberty—Work Promised to All—The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 9.

The Provisional Junta have made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid, specially in favor of religious toleration. Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitation, which has caused a temporary suspension of industry and labor in the city. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it. A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to reënter Spain. Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by the reform in the customs tariff.

Rumored Declaration of Independence by Cuba.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9.

Rumors are current at Paris and Madrid that Cuba has declared for independence.

Abolition of Slavery in Ten Years.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 9.

The Junta will bring a bill before the Cortes for abolishing slavery in the colonies at the expiration of ten years.

Cubans Demand Representation in the Junta.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 9.

The Cubans in this city demand that their Island be represented at the deliberations of the Provisional Junta.

Movements of Queen Isabella.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 9.

The Papal corvette *Concezione* has been ordered to Marseilles to take on board the Queen of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone's Address to His Constituents.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9.

Right Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates. In regard to Ireland, he says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people. He repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says the case against the Established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the Church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on mis-applied funds. The Established Church is a mark of past oppression. Dis-establishment will give the clergy of the Church more scope. The interests of the Irish people must be cared for. The revenue must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments.

Mr. GLADSTONE closes with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Second October Meeting—Fifth Day.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9.

The second October meeting closed to-day with the following races:

The Newmarket Derby, a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 50 added, for three year olds, second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes (75 subscribers.) The Marquis of Hasting's br. c. *Sea Saw* was the winner, beating Count BATTHYANY's b. c. *Typhœus*, second, and Mr. PADWICK's ch. c. *Samson*, third. The betting at the start was even on *Sea Saw*, 4 to 1 against *Typhœus*, and 6 to 1 against *Samson*. Four ran.

The Prendergast stakes of 50 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, (forty-one subscribers.) The race was won by the Duke of Hamilton's b. c. *Wild Oats*, beating Sir J. LAWLEY's filly *Sister to Rosicrucian*, second; and Mr. J. V. MORGAN's br. f. *Antias*, third, The bet ing at the start was against *Wild Oats*, even on *Sister to Rosicrucian*, and ten to one against *Antias*. Four ran.

GEORGIA.

The Political Disturbances—Proclamation by Gov. Bullock—Distribution of Troops and Instructions to District Commanders by Gen. Meade.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 9.

GOV. BULLOCK has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Notwithstanding the execution of the proclamation of Sept. 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation thereof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of the duties of offices to which citizens have been elected denied, the lives of citizens threatened, as to cause them to abandon their homes and property; and whereas, protection to persons and property is the paramount duty of the Government, and shall be impartial and complete; and whereas, the Sheriff of each county is by law charged with the preservation of life, property and peace in such county;

Now, therefore, I, RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, charging and commanding said Sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community are preserved, and that all persons are protected in the full exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges; and charge upon every person resident in the State that they render prompt and willing obedience to the Sheriffs and all other civil officers under all circumstances whatsoever, and that they demand from said officers protection when threatened or disturbed in person or property, or denied their political or civil rights; and that failing to receive such protection they report the facts to this Department.

GEN. MEADE'S ORDER.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order, No. 27, which distributes the forces under his command to points where he deems it necessary, to enforce the laws and preserve order. The order says:

Whereas, By an act of the Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any State; and,

Whereas, This duty has become more imperative from the existing political excitement in the public mind, from the recent organization of the civil government, and from the fact that Congress has by statutes prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore ordered: [Here follows the distribution of the troops and instructions to District Commanders.] District Commanders will instruct Post Commanders in their duties, and the relative position of the civil and military powers; they will impress upon Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation and subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace, uphold law and order; they must be satisfied that that is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid; they must in all cases, when time will permit, apply for instructions to superior authority; but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points when in their conscious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act.

Post commanders, on being notified of the proposed holding of political meetings, may send an officer, and, if necessary, a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that peace is preserved.

To the people of the several States comprising the Department, the Major-General-Commanding appeals that they will co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preserving peace, and avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed and wanton destruction of property and life which has already, in some instances, been enacted in the Department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to passion; discountenances the keeping open of liquor shops on days of political meetings and elections. He urges the citizens to refrain from carrying arms and from asserting the right of the individual to construe the law by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among political opponents, whatever may be the result. Let each citizen determine that all who, under the law, have a right to the ballot shall exercise it undisturbed; and if there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the Courts, and let not mobs or political clubs or other irresponsible bodies construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major-General-Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he may not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ. But he thinks it his duty to make it known that, so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law made when the present anomalous condition of affairs was not anticipated or provided for.

THE CAMILLA RIOT.

The Official Report of the Investigation by Capt. Mills—Letter from Gen. Meade Concerning the Affair.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 9.

All the reports on the Camilla riot which have been received by the War Department or Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, were to-day made public. Gen. MEADE's report to Gen. GRANT, and Gen. SIBLEY's report to Gen. HOWARD are identical in the respect that both cover the investigation made by Capt. MILLS. The report to Gen. HOWARD covers, in addition, some thirty affidavits taken during the investigation, which more than bear out the dispassionate report of Capt. MILLS. Gen. MEADE accompanied the transmission of his report to Gen. GRANT with the following letter:

GEN. MEADE'S LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, Oct. 3, 1868.

SIR: You have been apprised that, on receiving intelligence of the disorders occuring in this State on the 19th ult., at Camilla, in Mitchell County, I at once had troops in readiness to meet any call of the civil authorities, such as are referred to in the letter of instruction from the General-in-Chief of date Aug. 25, 1868, and that at the same time I dispatched Capt. MILLS, a most reliable and intelligent officer, on whose cool, sound judgement and freedom from any prejudice or party bias I could depend, to investigate thoroughly and report the facts in the case. The affair passing off with the riot, or, rather, collision of the 19th ult., and no call having been made on me, the Legislature, as I think properly, declining the request of the Governor to authorize him to make the call, no troops were sent. The report of Capt. MILLS was yesterday received, and, after its perusal, I deemed the only thing for me to do was to transmit to the Governor of the State, the officer with whom I am required to communicate, and to assure him that in any measures that might be taken by the civil authorities in the investigation of the affair and punishment of derelict civil officers or citizens, that in case be met with resistance, and he, or they, found themselves unable to execute the laws, I was prepared, on being so informed, to aid and co-operate with him to the full extent of the force under my command. My letters to the Governor, and the reports and accompanying documents of Capt. MILLS are herewith forwarded by the hands of Capt. MCKINSTRY, U. S. A. I would be pleased to receive any comment thereon which yourself, the Honorable Secretary of War, or the President, may please to make. I deem it proper to add that in a few days I shall distribute the troops in the department with a view of aiding the civil authorities to keep the peace during the approaching Presidential election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General.

REPORT OF GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. HOWARD made the following report to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the affidavits sent to me by Gen. SIBLEY, with regard to the Camilla riot. The General says that no action whatever has been taken by the civil authorities at this day (Oct. 6) toward bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and that no inquest was held upon the bodies, nor investigation had, except by this Bureau and Capt. MILLS, by order of the Commanding Officer of the District of Georgia, whose report has been forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the Department of the South.

He further says: It is not believed possible to bring the guilty parties to punishment through the civil authorities of Whitehall County, they being engaged in the affair and justifying it, and no unbiased jury would be found in the county. The General makes no further remarks which relate to this riot, but simply submits the affidavits, together with a private letter from an officer in that county, and makes a special request that it be published.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, &c., Commissioner.

REPORT OF CAPT. MILLS.

The report of Capt. MILLS is as follows:

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 1868.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Dunn, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report in compliance with official orders from Headquarters, Department of the South, that I proceeded to Camilla on the 23d inst., to investigate occurrences at that place on the 19th inst. I respectfully report as follows: A few days previous to the 19th inst. notices were circulated in Dougherty and Mitchell Counties that a Republican meeting would be held at Camilla, Ga., on that day, and that Hon. W. P. PIERCE, a candidate for Congress for that district, JOHN MURPHY, candidate for Elector for the district of Putney, and others would address the meeting; that pursuant to that notice a number of colored persons from plantations between Albany, Ga., and the neighborhood of Camilla, proceeded in a body to that place, accompanied by musicians and a wagon. The crowd numbered from two to three hundred colored people, about one-half of whom may have carried firearms of different descriptions. When within three miles of Camilla they were met by M. S. POORE, Sheriff of Mitchell County, accompanied by four or five citizens of Camilla, who protested against their entering the town with arms, claiming, in accordance with a late proclamation of the Governor, that he was empowered to demand that the arms should not enter the town with arms. This demand of the Sheriff was replied to by Messrs. PIERCE and MURPHY on behalf of the crowd by their stating that they were not an organized body and in no way under control of any leader, and that the persons with arms carried them of their own accord. They stated that they had been told the citizens of Camilla with him that they were going to Camilla for the purpose of attending a political meeting, and their intentions were peaceable and without intent to disturb the peace of the place.

I would respectfully call your attention to the inclosed affidavits of W. O. PIERCE, JOHN MURPHY, F. F. PUTNEY and W. S. POORE, Sheriff of Mitchell County, for a full understanding of what took place between the Sheriff and the freedmen at this time. From the Sheriff's affidavit it would be seen that he considered the attitude of the crowd approaching the town of such a character as to induce him to return to the town and prepare the citizens against an attack, by directing them as a posse to have their arms ready in case he should call upon them to assist him in preserving the peace. I have been unable to obtain any evidence that these colored people, going to Camilla on that day, were either instructed or advised by any one to carry arms with them, either for the purpose of defence or violence, or that they seriously expected an interrup ion from holding their meeting, although in some of the inclosed affidavits it is alleged that one JAMES JOHNS, a white citizen of Camilla, had frequently said that no Republican meeting should be held at Camilla, and that on this day this man armed with a gun met the crowd some three miles from the town, and told them they should have no meeting or speaking at Camilla, and that if they came into the town they should be hurt. Upon the crowd entering the town *en route* to the Court-house they were met by this man JOHNS, who was intoxicated, and armed with a gun. He was boisterous and angry in his manner, and ordered the musicians in the wagon to stop playing; but his orders were not obeyed. In some of the inclosed affidavits it is stated that he then fired his gun at the people in the wagon; by others, that his gun was discharged accidentally and not in the direction of the wagon. However this may be the result of the discharge of this man's gun was an immediate fire from both colored people and the citizens of the place. It is admitted by all persons that this man's gun was the first one fired, and that it was discharged without provocation. In conversation with the citizens of Camilla this man JOHNS was described to me as a drunken and dangerous man, and frequently in difficulties, and as one whose acts they deprecated; and it was shown that on this day he was intoxicated. Under these circumstances it cannot but be considered neglectful on the part of the Sheriff in not seeing that this man JOHNS was kept out of the way on that day, particularly as he was drunk, and as he (the Sheriff) seems to have apprehended so much trouble from the approaching crowd and the excitement existing among the citizens of the place. For a full understanding of the occurrences, from the time the Sheriff met the crowd advancing on the road to town till firing commenced, I respectfully call attention to the inclosed affidavits of both citizens of Camilla and persons who went there to attend the meeting.

So far as it was possible to learn, the casualties on that day were as follows: Nine killed; (colored;) from twenty-five to thirty wounded; (colored;) several slightly wounded. Citizens of Camilla (white) were wounded, but none severely. From the inclosed statements of parties present it will be seen that the firing in town did not consume many minutes, but the colored people fled to the adjoining woods, and that they were pursued by citizens as a *posse* of the Sheriff's, some of them mounted and some on foot, and that firing of guns through the woods was heard during the balance of the day.

The Sheriff in his affidavit states that three colored men were killed one mile from the town. I have been unable to find any proof that the colored people who went that day to Camilla were advised by any of the white men who accompanied them, or who addressed them either to go armed for defence or violence, but that on the contrary the inclosed affidavits show that Messrs. PIERCE, MURPHY and PUTNEY all advised and impressed upon them that they should be peaceful and law-abiding in all their acts, as they were meeting in this place (Camilla) in exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States. That the citizens of the town of Albany were in any way connected with the occurrences at Camilla on the 19th inst, is in no way proven. It is explained in the affidavit of the Sheriff that notice of some colored people having left Albany on the evening of the 18th inst. for Camilla was received by him through a person living in the adjoining town of Newton. This is in no way denied. By reference to the affidavit of PETER HINES, the leader of the band, it will be seen that the musicians, with other freedmen, left Albany on the evening of the 18th, I herewith transmit a report of the proceedings of meetings of the citizens of Albany, held on the 26th. I will state that information was freely rendered me by all parties. I was accompanied by Brevet Major O. H. HOWARD, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, from Albany to Camilla, and from what I could learn the colored people and whites were peaceably disposed toward each other. In my investigation on this matter I was materially assisted by Major HOWARD; and upon my arrival at Camilla the citizens of that place appeared desirous that the occurrences on the 19th inst. should be investigated, and up to the date of my visit here no action has been taken in the matter by the civil authorities of the county, nor had any inquest been held over the bodies of those killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLS, Captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

Fire in San Francisco—The Franklin House Among the Burned Buildings—Arizona Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 9.

A fire broke out on the southwest corner of Sansom-street and Broadway last night, which destroyed the Franklin House and three adjacent buildings. A number of lives were lost. Five bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Franklin House.

Arizona advices to Oct. 3 state that a party of teamsters attacked a band of friendly Apache and Mojare Indians, near La Paz, and killed fifteen, including Coahcocanna, the head chief of the tribe. This outrage will undoubtedly inaugurate another war with the Mojare Indians. It is expected they will retaliate by a general onslaught upon isolated settlers along the river.

Shocking Affair Near Boston—Attack of an Insane Merchant upon His Two Sons—One Killed and the Other Seriously Injured.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 9.

GEORGE L. RICHARDSON, of the firm of PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO., of this city, residing at Longwood, arose from his bed at 1 o'clock this morning, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, and deliberately cut the throats of two of his children. The eldest one, a boy of thirteen years, is dead; the other may recover. Mr. RICHARDSON fled from the house, and was found, not long after, in his barn. He has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Somerville. Last Summer Mr. RICHARDSON was sun-struck, and has had trouble with his head ever since. He had been absent from business for nearly a week through illness, and his mind has doubtless become more and more deranged. He was a gentleman much esteemed for his excellent character, and the affair has caused a profound feeling of sorrow in the community.

The Canaan Murder Case.

HUDSON, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 9.

The case of JOSEPHINE BROWN, indicted as accessory before the fact and principal in the murder of ANGIE STEWART, at Canaan, was called up in the Court of Over and Terminer this afternoon, on a motion of District-Attorney WELCH to postpone the trial until the January term, on account of the impossibility of procuring the attendance of important witnesses at this term. Judge HOGEBOOM, after hearing arguments on both sides, granted the motion to postpone. It will be remembered that JOSEPH BROWN, her alleged companion in the crime, was hanged on the 30th of May last.

Maine State Fair.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 9.

At the State Fair to-day, in the race for the Grand Sweepstakes, GILBRAITH's *Knox* won the first heat in 2:44½; the second was a dead heat; the third was won by *Right Bower* in 2:45, and the fourth was won by *Fleeting Moment* in 2:46¾. It was then decided to postpone the running until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. GILBRAITH's *Knox* was withdrawn at the third heat, the track being so heavy that it made the time at least ten seconds slow. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was received at the cars by Mayor MCLELLAN and the President of the Association, and escorted to the grounds. Fully 10,000 people were assembled. This evening Gov. CHAMBERLAIN addressed the Agricultural Society at Lancaster Hall, on agricultural topics. The exhibition at the Hall closes at 11 o'clock to-night, and at the grounds on the completion of the race to-morrow.

Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The western bound express and eastern bound mail trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad ran into each other twenty miles east of here to-day. Both the engines and the baggage and express cars were badly wrecked. One fireman had his leg smashed, and was severely scalded, and five or six passengers were slightly injured. The cause of the accident is laid to the conductor of the express train, who was running on the mail train time.

The place for holding the next meeting of the General Ticket Agents' Association is changed from Chicago to New-York.

Fire at Cheyenne—The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9.

A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday destroyed an entire block of frame stores on Sixteenth-street, and several buildings on Ferguson-street. The loss is not stated. The property was not insured.

The Union Pacific Railroad managers are forwarding ninety car loads of construction material to the end of the track daily. A large number of snow-plows have been placed at convenient distances in the mountains to be ready for use.

A Freight Train Demolished near Savannah—The Weather.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Oct. 9.

An up freight train on the Central railroad ran off the track to-day at the eighty-ninth mile-post. Fourteen cars were demolished. No one was hurt. The road is clear to-night.

The weather is very cold, with light rains.

Execution of John Perkins at Portsmouth, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 9.

JOHN PERKINS was executed in the jail-yard at Portsmouth, Va., to-day, for the violation of the person of SARAH J. FORD. He walked to the scaffold firmly, and, after the prayer of the Clergyman, he addressed the crowd, saying he expected in a few minutes to appear before God, and declared, as his final statement on earth, that he was innocent, and did not know whether SARAH FORD was man or woman. The drop fell at 1 o'clock. PERKINS died in ten minutes. A detachment of the Twentieth Infantry was present to preserve order. PERKINS was from Wakefield, N. H.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Sessions of the Meeting of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Norwich.

NORWICH, Ct., Friday, Oct. 9.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions closed its session this morning, with an immense meeting at the Broadway Church. After the opening exercises Mr. JOSEPH HOPES, of Boston, proposed a resolution of thanks to the people of Norwich and others, for their kindness and attention to the Board. The President announced the Committee on new membership for the coming year. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Hon. Linus Child, John Kingsbury, Dr. J. B. Condit, Dr. J. F. Stearns, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Hon. C. N. Old, Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Wood, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Martin, of Pekin, China; and Dr. Jessup, of Beirut, Syria. Remarks were made by Dr. Treat, of Boston; President Hopkins and Rev. M. G. Dana, of Norwich. The meeting was quite interesting and affecting. Numerous contributions were made to the cause of the mission.

The Free-Will Baptist General Conference at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 9.

The Free-Will Baptist General Conference continued its session to-day. With the exception of the reception of another body of General Baptists and its delegate, Rev. J. S. MANNING, no business of general importance was transacted. A Sabbath School exercise was held in the afternoon, and addresses were made by Rev. R. L. HOWARD, of Michigan; J. T. PARSONS, of New-Brunswick, and L. W. PAGE, of New-York. Rev. G. F. DAY, of New-Hampshire, gave an interesting account of his visit as Corresponding Messenger to the General Baptist Convention of Great Britain. This evening the anniversary of the Denominational Home Mission was held. A report was read which indicated much progress, and addresses in sympathy with the cause were made. The Conference will visit Niagara Falls to-morrow. The session will continue next week.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, Oct. 9.

An immense Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day. It was the largest gathering of people ever seen here. Thirteen thousand persons were present. Speeches were made in the afternoon by JAMES E. FITZGERALD, of Boston, and FRANCIS J. KIERNAN, of Utica. Another mass meeting and a torchlight procession took place this evening. The procession was over one mile long, and contained about 5,000 people. Speeches were made by Judge WOODWARD, Mr. KIERNAN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Col. BENNETT, of Iowa, and D. REMAN, of Philadelphia. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Ten thousand people were present at the meeting. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company closed their shops to allow their workmen to attend the demonstration. The delegations from the towns throughout the country were large. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the day.

Alabama Legislature—Registration.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Oct. 9.

Both Houses have adopted resolutions to adjourn to morrow, to reassemble on the 2d day of November—the day preceding the Presidential election.

It is generally understood that registration cannot be completed in time for the election. No Election bill has yet been passed, and the Legislature will probably adjourn without passing one.

Official Returns from Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 9.

The official count of the vote for Governor, as reported to-day in Joint Assembly, is as follows: PAGE, (Republican,) 42,615; EDWARDS, (Democrat,) 15,289. PAGE's majority, 27,326. The vote of three small towns was not included, but they would have made GOV. PAGE's majority over 100 larger.

The Campaign in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 9.

The campaign has been carried on in this county with unusual vigor. Both sides close to-morrow, by a procession and meeting of the Republicans at the Buckeye Base Ball Grounds in the afternoon, and a torchlight procession and meeting at the Fifth-street Market space by the Democrats at night.

Nomination by the Anti-Donnelly Republicans in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Oct. 9.

The Anti-Donnelly Republicans yesterday nominated Gen. ANDREWS, of St. Cloud, for Congress, in place of Gen. HUBBARD, who withdrew from the contest.

Parade of "Tanners" in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 9.

The "Tanners" are parading the streets to-night, with torches, transparencies and music. The turnout is estimated to be the largest of the campaign.

Naturalization Frauds in Easton, Penn.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, Oct. 9.

Developments of fraud in the granting of naturalization papers have been made to-day, tending to show that out of 500 naturalizations obtained in this city over 300 are illegal. The Court has discharged persons who were prosecuted for perjury in some of these cases.

The Second International Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 9.

The international cricket match was resumed this morning. The weather is beautiful, and trains are running out full of visitors. The English Eleven are all out for 117. The United States Twenty-two lost ten wickets for twenty-four. The first inning of the Twenty-two was concluded for forty-seven runs, leaving the English Eleven seventy runs ahead. The second inning of the Eleven was then commenced. When time was called one wicket had fallen for seventeen runs, with JUPP and SMITH at the bats. The game will be continued to-morrow.

The international base-ball match between eight of the cricketers, with HARROP, of the Olympic Club, as pitcher, against the Athletic champion nine, will be played next Monday. The cricketers will not accept the odds of extra men or outs.

The Weather in the South.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—The weather is cold and rainy, Thermometer 64.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—Weather cold and rainy.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 9.—Great disappointment was caused here to-day by the non-arrival of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, he having been detained at Charlotte by a railroad accident. He will arrive to-morrow. Extensive preparations have been made for his reception.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Coroner MULLIGAN has ascertained that the name of the man who committed suicide at the Merchants Hotel, on Tuesday, is J. M. CURLEY, or CURLING, formerly a resident of Lewiston, Me.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The second of the series of home-and-home games of base ball, between the Harvard and Lowell clubs, was played here this afternoon. The game was exciting throughout, and resulted in a defeat of the Harvards by a score of 31 to 34. Mr. JOHN C. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, acted as umpire.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 9.—The first frost in this vicinity, this season, occurred last night.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—GEO. W. STOCKTON, book-keeper for GIBSON & BROTHER, was found drowned in Wolf River this afternoon. It is supposed he committed suicide. MOLLIE EVERETT, a negro woman who was cruelly beaten by her husband recently, died this afternoon. Her husband was arrested and committed to jail. There was a very heavy frost last night.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 9.—The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic campaign meeting to-night, which was addressed by Senator FERRY. There was a parade of the "Boys in Blue."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, for several terms Chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington, and well known as a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, died this morning in this city, aged 60 years.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

Immense Meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last evening by an intelligent and attentive audience, to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER deliver an address on "The Issues of the Canvass." The orator, as he approached the front of the stage, was greeted with most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. While Mr. BEECHER was acknowledging the hearty salutation of the people, a finely-painted representation of the White House at Washington was let down as a drop-scene, showing SEYMOUR sitting on the steps, having a New-York City Hall lamp-post standing near him, with a negro hanging from the cross-bar, near the lamp, and GRANT being shown to the door and instructed to enter by Columbia. Over the columns of the front elevation was the caption "Matched." This picture, which was painted by THOMAS NAST, was received with an enthusiasm that showed the appreciation of the audience.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When, next March, the President to be elected by the people shall take his place in Washington, it will have been four years—leaking a few days—since the war in its active form was closed. During that time the country has gone through vast excitements—run rapidly forward,—question following question, until now the questions are not the same—only principles are the same. The issues of 1868 are not the issues of 1865. The principles which underaid the one, underlie the other. Parties remain substantially the same as they were in 1865, and further back, as they were in 1860. The Republican Party, then young, achieved its first victory. It was new and unpracticed. It went before the country and claimed the administration of the Government from the hands of an old, expert party which had a long record of success, and of many sins. The Democratic Party began by being the friend of the common people, and of the whole common people. Corrupted by power, it abandoned this principle of faith in mankind—in the community—and became, substantially, the instrument of a class that was hostile to the manhood of the old Federal Party, that it represented a class and not the whole people; and that, to a certain extent, also was the sin and weakness of the Whig Party. And the Democratic Party slew them because it, in its better day, believed fervently in the common people—slew those parties and now stumble themselves into their graves. In 1865 the two parties argued their claims to the management of this Government before the people; and a second time the people determined that the Republican Party by its principles—by the record of its deeds—by the men who chiefly shaped its policy—by its tendencies, in short by its past and by its future, ought to administer the Government of the nation. Now, in 1868, the question is once more to be determined by the people; shall the Republican Party be instructed to carry on to completion the work of the past ten years? Or shall that work be repudiated, or shall the Democratic party be installed in power, charged to complete the work which the Republican Party has begun? Which? Mr. BEECHER then proceeded to review the action of the two parties, and to prove that the assumption of the governing power by the Republicans was a natural sequence. He dealt lightly with the charges brought against it, and showed that the Democratic Party was *participes criminis* in the war and all that it entailed, and had lost all hold upon the support of the people. Referring to their action on the subject of reconstruction, he goes on to say: Now that the Governments have been formed in the South, and the machinery is working smoothly, the Democratic platform boldly proposes to overthrow it all, supplant those Governments, plunge again those States into confusion, if not into actual rebellion. At least, gentlemen, there is a merit of frankness in this insinuation. Have said, however, that they are under a peculiar kind of Constitution. Now what is the nature of those new Constitutions of the Southern States, and against what have they erred? It is said they were Constitutions framed under military coercion. Oh! gentlemen, in the olden times I stood in Norwich, near the old church where our Puritan fathers used to go to worship in the first settlement of that town. They were in their pews with their rifles, and had their sentinels out to protect themselves against the Indians or others, who might otherwise destroy them while at worship. Suppose some man had laid the charge to them that they acted improperly, because they acted under the coercion of rifles held in the hands of sentinels—what would be said of him? In the same way the work of coercion was acted in the South when they attempted to destroy our armies and our sentinels. Could it, therefore, be said that the Southern States had formed their Constitutions under the despotism of the blacks, and every man was not a despot. It is said these Constitutions were not formed by the whole people, but they would not have been so good if they had. [Laughter.] If the men that had before that framed laws to execute iniquity—if the old plantation class that had done the legislation of the South for many years—if they had their way in forming Constitutions, they would not have been, I venture to say, just as they are now. Who were they formed by? They were formed by the common people—very common they are down there. [Laughter.] They were formed by the common people, it is said, but they were prepared for, ladies and gentlemen, there is no class of persons that know what they want so well as the people that have been ground under the heel of oppression. [Cheers.] There is nobody that can tell the doctor where the ache is so well as the man that aches. [Applause.] Look at those Constitutions. In what respect are they oppressive? Have they revolutionized matters? or have they introduced foreign principles? Have they, in any manner, changed civil affairs and procedure? Have they in any way changed the channels of commerce or interfered with the acts of good men in any way whatever? Have these Constitutions introduced monarchical ideas? The charge that is to be made against them, if anything at all can be made to stand, is that they are too excessive'y Democratic. They are Constitutions that compare favorably with ours in the North. In the light of the experience of the last fifty years the Constitutions of South Carolina, and of Florida, and of Georgia, are in many respects better than the Constitutions of New-York or Massachusetts. They have not only equaled, for they have copied ours, but they have carried out many of those forms for which we have striven, and which yet we are unable to carry out under our fundamental law. And if asked to show the fruit of this great revolutionary war in behalf of the cotton people of the land, I cannot do better than point out to those Constitutions made by the votes of the black men—men who, five years ago, had their toil unrequited in the rice and in the corn-fields. I would point to these Constitutions, and challenge the world to point to other Constitutions which can compare in regard to the conservation of liberty, for protection and for intelligence, for the equalization of rights, and for the destroying of class influence. They are unequaled. They are the marvel of the time in which we live. [Applause.] What do some Southern men object to in these Constitutions? Is it that they are despotic? It is that they are too full of liberty. That is the trouble. [Cheers.] They have broken down political distinctions; they have infused an element of education; they have given every man an equal chance in the battle of life; they have not given to any of those accustomed to control power their place or sceptre or influence. They have made people governors of the people. The trouble is with all these things that the blacks are made citizens. That is the root of the whole matter—the blacks are made citizens. Well, many persons say they are not fit to be citizens. Then what are they fit to be? They certainly are not fit to be slaves. It is the poorest stuff that ever was made—for the sake of argument I will state that it was made by God—that ever was put together by water, and a machine made to go by water cannot run by steam. Now, God Almighty made man to run by internal self-moving forces, and when you apply external motive power to a man you controvert the machine and make it the very worst thing that man could be put to. Man was not made to be a slave, but to be a slave governing creature. All men were made so. What God had put into the head of a white man he also put into the head of a poor African. He gave him a conscience, faith, hope, spiri uality, reason-perceptive, reflective reason—love of children, love of companionship, aspiration; all these things are in the making up of the colored man as much as in the making up of the white man. And to attempt to make animals of men, machines of men, is a most monstrous violation of the order of nature, of the decrees of Almighty God. We have simply conformed to God's original decree when we have made men citizens in the South; and I am sure it ought not to be an offence in a Northern community that these constitutions have proclaimed, for the first time, freedom to all that are in the land. [Applause.] But it is said that while the black people should have their political liberty preserved, they are not fit for the exercise of suffrage. Fellow-citizens, there has been a question in my mind whether we could secure suffrage best for them by precipitating it suddenly, or by conciliating their late masters, so that they should accept it delayed a little longer—accept it more surely. I never have had any doubt as to the fact that suffrage was best for them. Suffrage is best for every man—for every woman as well as man. [Great cheering.] Suffrage belongs to every creature in society that is competent to think, to choose, to be responsible before God and before man for his moral character and his actions. It is as broad as humanity, and to say that the blacks were not fitted for it, then no man is fitted for it until he has exercised it. Why, voting wisely comes from voting often—not in the same election, [laughter]—voting rightly comes from the education which the duty of voting imposes upon men. Voting rightly does not belong to the color of the skin. It does not belong to nationality, it does not belong to any particular religious faith—it springs out of the wisdom of that self-love which God has given to every single living man, and it is the same in one as in another. I know that people say men should be educated to vote. They ought to be intelligent; if they are not intelligent, this is the opening of the door toward it. Can a man aim his ride often without learning to aim it? In the very blunders that he makes, in the very misses which he marks down on the board, he is being trained. There are a thousand men now in the South, where black men vote, persuading them on the one side and the other. Do you suppose this party, those Southern candidates, would trouble themselves to pour into the black ear the reasons for and against such and such a policy, if it were not that these men carried the talisman of the vote? Why, I tell you that the vote makes men redress grievances, trains people into the school of politics, makes men professors in black universities. Give the black man his vote, and you make every man in the community having political aspirations, interested in getting the vote and explaining his side of the case. Who before thought it worth while to explain to Sam, or Pompey, or Cuffey, anything about the laws, policies or professions of the Government. Now, they, and all their *confreres* are hearing wondrous discourses on the subject, of the best things for the State and for the Government. Are not these educations? It is the vote that is to fit this man as well as the school-house, and the vote will bring the school-house, and the school-house the church, and the church will bring that virtue which conserves the liberty that has created it. I have begun to find out that many as are the evils which are incidental to suffrage, yet the good in it is far disproportioned to any evils that are incident to it. It is quite in vain to quote to me about the voting of these poor Southern borders. I have seen descriptions in letter-writing, and don't doubt that those descriptions are true. I have seen accounts of the way men voted in many of those Southern precincts—quite ridiculous it was, and I could not, Republican as I am, help laughing. But laughing is free yet in this country, whichever side a man is on, and I bethought myself that these hordes of black voters, that don't know how to read, that don't know the men, that don't know what the word "suffrage" means, believe that it is, perhaps, an idol or something of that sort. This may be very ridiculous, but really, I can point you out a gang of emigrants in

THE SOUTH.

Letter from Hon. B. H. Hill—His Views on the Political Situation—Sentiments of the Southern Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read frequent allusions, in the Republican Press, to my visit North, but your issue yesterday, in the leader concerning "Mr. ADAMS and the Columbia Committee," refers to me with statements so incorrect, and in a spirit so unexpectedly bitter, that I feel under obligations to ask the insertion of this reply:

1. I did not come North to make speeches. It is very difficult at the South to learn the true feelings and views of the Northern people, as I find it impossible at the North to learn the true feelings and views of the Southern people. So great an interest do I feel in the result of the pending contest, and so much will the character of this result depend on the motives and sentiments of the Northern voters who must determine it, that I determined, at my own instance and on my own expenses, to come North to ascertain, as accurately as I could, these motives and sentiments. I have made no offer of my services, as you intimate, to Democratic "committeemen," and therefore such offer, as you state, "has not been declined." I did state in Georgia, and have stated here, that if I could get audience of Republicans—of old Whigs with whom, in the days of CLAY and WEBSTER, I so cordially acted—I would make speeches. But these men seem to utter nothing but growls as my very appearance in a Northern climate.

I have had many invitations from Democrats to speak, but I have declined them.

2. I have not seen the statements to which you allude from the Southern Press. If they have rejoiced at my visit to the North, and have anticipated the results you mention, I have no doubt it was with no intent to exalt my personal powers as a speaker, but simply because the representations made of my speeches to the Northern people they knew to be untrue, and that, if I made speeches here, the Northern people would be enabled to know for themselves they were untrue. I have often seen my utterances at the South so changed, cut up, and differently put together here, as to represent me before the Northern people as saying directly the reverse of what I did say. It seems to be a system adopted here to keep the people of the two sections from understanding each other, that they may continue to hate each other. Language which I have employed at the South as applicable to men who were enraged in the hypocritical work of *seeming* to accept the policy of reconstruction, with a known intent of repudiating it after accomplishing certain personal ends, and who were promoting hatred between the two races at the South, is uniformly reported at the North as applied to *Union men*. Eulogies of personals and hypocrites, and straightway am reported as denouncing good loyal Union men!

It would be but natural if the Southern Press, who know me, and the motive, temper and spirit of my humble utterances, should express gratification that the Northern people should have an opportunity of hearing for themselves.

3. I shall return home "a mortified if not a wiser man." Mortified only because I find in the North a bitter, systematic, adroit and persistent misrepresentation of the temper, desires and views of the Southern whites far exceeding my anticipations. I have stood in the fight, and been the target of this kind of warfare before. it was practiced by many of the Secessionists in 1860. The people of the South will comprehend my meaning when I say that the plan of misrepresentation is practiced here with a shrewdness, a persistence, and in a manner to excite distrust and sectional hate to an extent unknown in the South in the most intemperate days of secession. The very same means which were employed in 1860 at the South to induce that people to leave the Union, are now employed at the North, with more skill and less candor, to prevent them from coming back to the Union. The South did have cause of complaint against the North, for their internal affairs had been persistently intermeddled with. But the South does not now, and never has desired to intermeddle with the internal affairs of the North. The South concedes to the North what the North denies to the South—the right to regulate the franchise in each State for itself. You speak of me as a "wild Southern extremist." A political extremist! My whole life is directly the contrary. I defy you to find, in all my utterances against the reconstruction measures, a single sentiment of hostility to the Union or the Constitution, or a single line of hate to negro. Directly the reverse pervades everything I ever wrote, spoke or felt, and any report to the contrary is false.

I declare now that one of my chief objections to the reconstruction measures is that they violate the Constitution, and I do personally know that some of the worst and ablest of the original Disunionists at the South are supporting those measures because they believe that the disunion they continue, and the sectional bitterness and alienation they breed and keep alive, constitute the only remaining hope of final disintegration of the States. My chief objection to the Chicago platform is the fact that, in my opinion, it is the most unconditional, disunion document ever adopted in America, because it concedes to the Northern States what it denies to the Southern States—the great right to regulate the franchise each State for itself—and thereby destroys the equality of the States, which is the very corner-stone of the Union. I tell you, on the best of my judgment, it never be maintained, except it may be "planted together by bayonets." I shall go home "mortified," not because Gen. GRANT may be elected, but because, if elected, he will be carried into office on a wild current of sectional disunion and hate, and on a disunion platform of unequal States. I shall go home a "wiser" man, because, though often told, I never before believed the Northern masses were the victims of such distrust and fear of the Southern people as that they would deliberately vote the Southern States to inequality in the Union and to social anarchy in their internal affairs.

You commend the letter of Mr. ADAMS to the Columbia Committee. So do I. Since that letter was written Mr. ADAMS has proceeded to the South. I commend to your consideration his speech at Greensboro, N. C. He said: "He had learned more of the Southern people, their feelings and their sentiments during that two days in the cars *could* have learned *during his lifetime in Massachusetts*. He was astonished at the condition of the Southern people. He was pleased to know of the amicable relations between the blacks and the whites, and that no animosity existed between them." This is all true, and the happy state of things would exist everywhere in the South, if the negro, naturally docile, was not deluded and excited against the whites by strangers and renegades, who wish to use him to get office. The reconstruction policy of Congress has bred these creatures, and they will continue and increase until these measures are abandoned.

You persist in saying the Southern people will not accept the results of the war. Mr. ADAMS intimated, in his letter, that this belief was the trouble at the North. He is learning the truth now. I commend to you his speech at Salisbury, N. C.

"Among other things, he said the disposition of the North was kindly toward the South, but they demanded the concession on our part of all the legitimate results of the war. He then asked Col. COWAN and Gov. VANCE, who were on the stand, to state explicitly if their people accepted, in good faith, first, the abolition of slavery forever; second, the overthrow of the doctrine of secession; third, the settlement and kindly welcome of Northern people here; fourth, the guaranteeing of all his just rights to the negro and the cultivation of friendly relations with him by the whites. The gentlemen answered emphatically in the affirmative by those gentlemen, and ratified by the entire audience, to whom the vote was put on each question. Great harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. All the people expressed astonishment on hearing from Mr. ADAMS the amount of misunderstanding which exists in the Northern mind in regard to the real purposes and intentions of the Southern people."

Now, Sir, Col. COWAN and Gov. VANCE answered truly and the people responded in good faith. And this is the sentiment all over the South. At first there were some prejudices, but now the people everywhere recognize the fact that the negro is a free citizen, and the good of the whites and the peace of society will be promoted by making him an educated, good citizen if it be possible. But it is not possible under the reconstruction measures. It is not possible with the negro in the hands of carpet baggers and low whites, and while still ignorant, having his mind inflated with ideas of political power, and his heart filled with hatred to the white race. Therefore, we say, take away the reconstruction measures and their brood of evil doers, and amicable relations will universally prevail as Mr. ADAMS saw them at Salisbury.

I have often said, and now repeat and beg you to note, that the South has never rejected any proposition of settlement, or of restoration, or of reconstruction, whether proposed by the army, or by the President, or by Congress, except such as were not results of the war, and which would have dishonored the South, and not benefited the North nor strengthened the Union. The first thing rejected by the South was the proposed Amendment Fourteen. She rejected this solely because it disfranchised nearly all the best men in the South, including lifetime Union men, even before the war. If Congress had submitted the other provisions separately, and as a finality they would have been accepted. She rejected the unconstitutional Stevens plan because she cannot live under it. We prospered after emancipation until this plan was forced on the South by the bayonet. Since that time lands have been steadily declining in price, distrust is constantly increasing, and riots and outrages are multiplying. The people of the South are not struggling for a party, but for life. They will be compelled, in defence of social and industrial existence, to practically disregard these reconstruction measures, it matters not who may be elected and order to the contrary. We are begging for Northern emigrants and Northern capital. We have the finest country on earth for both. But neither will come while these reconstruction measures remain, and we cannot blame them.

I would that a thousand such men as Mr. ADAMS would go South. If the Northern people will not hear Southern speakers, Southern people are glad to hear Northern speakers who go with an honest desire, not to inflame the negroes, but to speak the truth and encourage all races as does Mr. ADAMS. Abuse us less and visit us more, and there will soon be neither the will to abuse, nor a feeling of distrust.

I am assured here by many men that Gen. GRANT, as President, will disregard the Chicago platform and see to it that equal justice shall be done the Southern States and people, and that the Radicals are really afraid of him, and vote for him only from necessity. Some tell me he will be better for the South than Mr. SEYMOUR. This may also prove true. But he certainly stands on a wrong platform and is supported by wrong influences.

The South has no animosity toward Gen. GRANT. She cares nothing for men. But the whites of the South never have, and never will, because they never can, consent to the reconstruction measures, nor to the Governments formed by them. To consent to these is to consent to her own immolation and ruin. Others far away may not so believe, but we so know.

If the Northern people are determined to enforce these measures, and in a spirit of distrust and fear, not to say of hatred and malice, toward the Southern people, then secession has made good its case, and the Northern people are determined to write the judgment and pay the cost.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1868.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Third Day of the Triennial Convention—Treasurer's Report—The New Diocese of Nebraska—Councils and Conventions—Church Union.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met again at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday at Trinity Chapel. After the usual religious services, in which Bishop MCCOSKRY, of Michigan, and Rev. Drs. MCMASTERS, of Minnesota, and GIBSON, of Western New-York, officiated, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies was called to order by Rev. Dr. JAMES CRAIK, of Kentucky, the President. Much time was spent in calling the roll and reading the minutes of the last meeting, and it was not till 11:30 o'clock that the Convention was ready for business.

A communication was presented from the Treasurer of the Convention of 1865, and setting forth a summary of his report.

The disbursements amounted to $8,291 55, receipts to $7,545, leaving a balance due the treasury of $457 85. It was referred to the Committee on Expenses.

The Committee on New Dioceses reported in favor of the admission of the Diocese of Nebraska.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES was opposed to the assumption of the title of "Council," instead of "Diocesan Convention," by the Constitution of the new diocese of Nebraska. A new diocese had no power to change the organic law with regard to the title of conventions when coming into the General Convention.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing its concurrence with the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in appointing a joint committee to seek a more suitable place for holding the Convention than Trinity Chapel.

Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Philadelphia, opposed any alteration in the nomenclature of the Church made in this manner, and said that by and by, if such action were countenanced, they would have dioceses calling themselves branches of the "Reformed Catholic Church," by which title some called the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. THOS. C. PITKIN, of Michigan, read the call of the Bishop, in accordance with which the new diocese had been set up, and thought its present application for admission was regular.

Rev. Dr. WM. C. MEAD, of Connecticut, called attention to the constitution of the new diocese, by which the name "council" was assumed. He hoped the Diocese of Nebraska would be admitted, if possible, with the understanding that it would alter its constitution.

Rev. Dr. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, said the word "council" was applied to the Convention of the Diocese of Minnesota. He thought it was too late to resist the admission of this new diocese on the technical ground.

Dr. LITTLEJOHN knew no reason why a diocese should not adopt the name of "council" for its Convention, if it wanted to.

Rev. Dr. JOSHUA PETERKIN, of Virginia, argued in favor of the admission of the Diocese of Neoraska.

Rev. Dr. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, of Pennsylvania, sustained the report of the Committee in favor of admitting the new diocese.

Judge L. B. OTIS, of Illinois, said the name of the legislative body of a diocese was prescribed to be "convention," and not "council." He was the friend of the Diocese of Nebraska, but could not see the propriety of admitting it unless it adopted a declaratory resolution that it would conform, at the first legislative meeting of its Convention to the law of the Church.

Judge J. W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, argued that in Bishop POTTER Virginia had been chosen by a body called a "council," and not a "convention," and the legality of his election was not disputed. Judge WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of North Carolina, made an argument to the same effect.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH held that the Diocese of Nebraska had not complied with the laws of the Church in many important matters, and therefore opposed its admission as at present constituted. He said that diocese did not call itself a part of the Protestant Episcopal Church in words, and wrongfully called its Convention a council. He was for admitting it if it remedied these matters.

Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS said he was going to settle the matter, and offered a resolution admitting the Diocese of Nebraska with the addition of a declaration that the term "council" in its constitution and canons is identical with the word "convention" as used by the Church. As far as words went he preferred the word "council." "Convention" was a dirty word, [further,] and was used for all sorts of assemblages. He urged the adoption of the amendment which he had proposed.

Rev. Dr. D. R. GOODWIN, of Pennsylvania, said the remark that "convention" was a dirty word seemed like a reflection on this Convention and on the Chicago Convention, because some other body had disgraced the word, it was nevertheless a good word that had been used by the Church for over half a century. There were some bodies that were known by the term "congress," but that did not make the name less respectable.

At this point a recess was taken for twenty minutes, at the expiration of which

Hon. HAMILTON FISH offered a resolution, declaring that whenever the Diocese of Nebraska shall change the title of its legislative body from "council" to "convention," and entitle itself the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Nebraska, it shall be admitted into full constitutional union with the Convention, and that meantime its delegates be permitted to take part in the debates of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN continued his argument against the admission of the Diocese of Nebraska as at present constituted. The Constitution of the United States, he said, had left it to the States to designate the title of the more numerous branches of their Legislatures. The Constitution of the Church, on the contrary, expressly set forth that the legislative bodies of the dioceses should be called conventions.

A message was here received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates that a resolution had been adopted admitting the Diocese of Nebraska into union with the Church in the United States.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN continued his remarks at great length. He said the action of the House of Bishops should not determine that of this House. He moved a postponement of the subject till the Committee on Canons should report on this subject.

Judge L. B. OTIS, of Illinois, offered a substitute, which he said he had submitted to the Bishop and delegates of Nebraska, and it met with their sanction. It recommended the admission of Nebraska, with a proviso that the General Convention, in admitting the Diocese of Nebraska, did not recognize its adoption of the title "council" for its legislative body.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, from the Committee by which this subject was presented, asked a postponement until the constitutional lawyers who constituted the Committee could make a report on the subject.

Dr. ELI T. WILDER, of Minnesota, said that the Diocese of Nebraska simply said as a matter of taste that it thought its legislative body should be called a council, and that whatever further was said against it was the height of critical and pre-eminent technicality.

The action of the Convension on this subject becomes more interesting when it is understood that a memorial from the Diocese of Georgia is to come before the House, asking that legislative "councils" be recognized in the several dioceses.

Judge OTIS moved that the resolutions and amendments be laid on the table, which was carried, and then moved that the action of the House of Bishops admitting the Diocese of Nebraska be concurred in.

Rev. Dr. M. A. DE W. HOWE, of Pennsylvania, said that he could not concur in the action of the House of Bishops while the word "council" remained as they were.

Rev. Dr. MEAD said he should vote for the motion, with the understanding that a proviso should be added requiring the Diocese of Nebraska to call its legislative assembly a convention.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE H. NORTON, of Virginia, moved to amend the resolution of the House of Bishops so as to call the Church distinctly "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," instead of "the Church in the United States." After much discussion, this was rejected decisively.

A proviso declaring that this House did not intend to sanction the use of the word "council" by the Diocese of Nebraska instead of "convention," until and unless the canons of the General Convention shall be amended so as to permit such nomenclature, and with this proviso concurring in the resolution of the House of Bishops, after some discussion, was proposed to be added to the resolution to concur with the House of Bishops. A vote "by orders and dioceses" (yeas and nays by dioceses) was ordered and resulted as follows:

Clerical vote—Yeas 15; nays, 15; divided, 3.

Lay vote—Yeas, 15; nays, 16; divided, 2.

So the proviso was not added to the resolution of concurrence.

The Southern deputies generally voted "no." During the war, when they were separated from the Church at the North, the Churches in the rebel States committed themselves in favor of "councils." After the war, however, the Southern dioceses generally resumed the name "convention." Bishop WHITTLE, of Virginia, chosen by one of these councils, is now sitting in the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. MILO MAHAN, of Maryland, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the place of holding the Convention, reported in favor of meeting hereafter in St. Mark's Church, in Second-avenue.

The resolution to concur with the House of Bishops in admitting the Diocese of Nebraska was adopted by the following vote by orders and dioceses:

Clerical Vote—Yeas, 27; nays, 4; divided, 2.

Lay Vote—Yeas, 26; nays, 3; divided, 2.

The names of the deputies from the new Diocese of Nebraska were accordingly called, and they duly answered to their names, after which the Convention adjourned to meet again at Trinity Chapel at 10 A. M. to-day.

Rt. Rev. Dr. COXE, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, yesterday presented a mammoth petition, 100 feet long, from the House of Bishops, the largest ever presented to the Episcopal Church on any subject. This petition embraces the names of the clergy who have signed the petition for a commission to be appointed to meet a similar commission from the Methodists, with reference to Church Union. The letters received show that most of the clergy desire Church Union.

An Earthquake Fund.

The undersigned beg to intimate to those who are desirous of contributing toward the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Republics of Peru and Ecuador, South America, that subscription lists for that purpose are open at their offices. Subscriptions received will be handed to the Peruvian Minister at Washington, for remittance to Peru and Ecuador in such proportions as subscribers may direct. The Peruvian Minister will acknowledge receipt of same in daily newspapers. We believe that this work of charity will commend itself to all.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 63 Wall-street; DABNEY MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place; DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine streets; R. C. FERGUSON, resident partner of ALSOP & CO., in the United States, No. 42 South-street. RIGGS & MINTURN, No. 63 Pine-street; L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-street; FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, No. 43 South-street; BARING BROTHERS & CO., by E. G. and G. G. WARD, No. 52 Wall-street; HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

Third Day's Session—The India Mission—The Church in Paris—A New Periodical—Antioch College.

The Unitarian National Conference opened yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, Hon. T. D. ELLIOT, the President, being in the chair.

A prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN HEYWARD, of Louisville, and it was subsequently decided that the Conference be continuous until the business became closed, without taking a recess. The thanks of the Conference were tendered to Dr. BELLOWS for his sermon of Tuesday evening, and it was voted that it should be printed with the minutes of the Conference.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: President, THOMAS D. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford; Vice-Presidents, James Speed, of Louisville; Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo; George Partridge, of St. Louis; John Mills, of Chicopee; Gen. Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati, and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, of Providence; Recording Secretary, Rev. Bob't Laird Collier, of Chicago; Statistical Secretary, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John D. Wells, of Quincy, Mass.; Assistant Secretary, Rev. Henry N. Foote, of Boston; members of the Council, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New York; Artemus Carter, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; Warren Sawyer, of Boston; Rev. Charles Lowe, of Somerville, N. J.; O. G. Steele, of Buffalo; Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati; William B. Weeden, of Providence; Rev. G. H. Hepworth, of Boston, and Joseph Shippen, of Meadville, Penn.

Rev. C. H. A. Dahl, a Unitarian missionary to India for more than twelve years, gave an account of the religious state of India. He found Unitarian Churches when he went there, which had been established for thirty years by natives who had imbibed Unitarian doctrines in England. He had been deeply impressed by the gentleness and beauty of character among the Hindoo people. He had left ten Unitarian schools and three chapels in India, without a white man among them. The speaker thought the people of India a superior race.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS spoke on the state of Unitarianism abroad, and reported the churches on the Pacific coast as in a flourishing condition. There were 300 Unitarian Churches in Great Britain, mainly in England, with many able ministers. He strongly advocates the establishment of a Unitarian Church in Paris, which should be a central point for strangers in Europe speaking the English language, who were not satisfied with the doctrines and preaching of the Episcopal Church, which was the only Protestant place of worship for English-speaking persons in that city. The speaker thought that Unitarians should make greater efforts to send missionaries abroad than hitherto, and not send their trash and broken sticks, but their best men. This had been lately done by other sects, and with marked effect. He, however, thought that the Gospel alone in barbarous countries would not be sufficient. It should carry with it trade, science, the arts, and the highest known civilization. In England, the speaker had found great hospitality among Unitarians, and much vitality in the creed. On the Continent, he had found very little organized Unitarianism, but a largely-spread idea that Christianity, as understood, had done its work, and that its doctrines by no means satisfied logical minds. Dr. BELLOWS, at the close of his discourse, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Unitarian Associations be recommended to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent Unitarian Missionary Church in Paris; calling for funds for that special purpose; the object being to create a European centre, toward which to gather in the sympathy of liberal Christians in Europe, and the wants of Protestant Christians not satisfied with the Trinitarian faith, resident in or passing through Paris.

Resolved, That we desire to cultivate the closest relations with our English Unitarian brethren, and heartily congratulate ourselves upon the increasing intercourse and improved acquaintance between the English and the American Churches of ministers; that we gratefully acknowledge the generous hospitality publicly and privately extended to the official representative of the National Conference and the American Unitarian Associations lately in England and earnestly invite the early appearance among us of an official delegate of the British Unitarians.

Another speaker coincided with Dr. BELLOWS in a short speech, and said that in Rome that gentleman could not preach within the walls on account of Catholic interdiction, and was not allowed to preach in the Episcopal Church outside of the walls on account of the prejudices of the Episcopal minister, who asserted that every one who denied that Christ was God himself was not a Christian. The two resolutions were passed.

A committee of consultation was then proposed to consider the interests of the Meadville Theological School. The proposition was carried.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD then urged the establishment of a review that should represent Unitarianism. During his remarks he said that true science was not materialistic, but spiritual. He presented the following resolution:

That it is the sense of this Conference that the Unitarian movement in America ought to be represented by a literary, scientific and theological review, such as may command the confidence of the best minds in the Christian public, to be issued under the auspices and sustained, at least in part, by the funds of the body; and that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Associations on the best means of establishing such a journal.

The resolution was carried, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Rev. J. H. ALLEN and Rev. E. P. WHIPPLE were appointed a committee for the purpose.

It was then proposed to raise $1,000 for the India Mission; $2,500 was raised within a quarter of an hour by ministers pledging their congregations for sums varying from $25 to $200. A young lady, in jest, presented Mr. COLLIER with a bouquet, as her contribution, when he immediately held it up at auction, himself bidding $10. Dr. BELLOWS immediately bid $200 for his congregation, and received the bouquet.

The President of Antioch College, Ohio, being invited to speak, said that the institution had 175 students, and the ablest professors in Ohio. It required $50,000 more to add properly to its usefulness. The buildings cost $192,000, but were now fully worth $250,000. The whole property was valued at $350,000. The endowments were now $100,000. The professors were not sufficiently paid. Their salaries should be raised from $1,500 to $1,800.

Several resolutions were referred to Committees. Among them was one on affiliating with the African churches, another upon establishing a theological school for all sects in Harvard College, and another upon opening communications with liberal Christian organizations throughout the country.

An adjournment took place till next year, at Washington.

The Charges Against the Health Officer—The Sale of the Quarantine Grounds.

To the Editor of the Herald:

You ask an answer to the following questions, contained in an article on "Quarantine Affairs," in your issue of this date:

"When did the authorized public sale of the Quarantine grounds take place?"

"Where?"

"When was it advertised?"

"What was the highest bid and who were the bidders?"

"Where has the purchase-money gone?"

"What are the shares respectively of Dr. SWINBURNE and Gov. FENTON?"

"Whether the intrinsic value of the property is $220,000 or $100,000?"

"If the 100 lots along the south front of the Quarantine Grounds are worth an average of $3,000 each, what is the value of the remainder of the twenty acres?"

"If CUNARD would have given $500,000 for a dock on the water-front, what is the whole water-front worth?"

"And, is it customary to withhold one-fifth the stipulated price of a piece of property to expend in quadruping its value? We pause for a reply."

Before asking these questions, you state that "their value in prospective is something fabulous; ten millions of dollars would be as near the mark as one million;" that "all this property has passed out of the hands of the State into the keen clutches of a ring of Republican politicians. The Democratic vultures have been kept entirely away this time," &c.

Now, as I was the counsel of the Board of Officers by which the sale was made, and had charge of the advertising and of the negotiations which led to the sale, and as your article casts reflections upon their integrity, and upon that of the State officers who approved the sale, I deem it my duty to answer your inquiries. I cannot do this better than by stating facts, which are either matter of record or can be established by the testimony of men whose standing in the community entitles them to credit.

The sale of this property was first authorized in 1863, and it was in the market, without further legislation, until 1866, during which time, I am informed, that the highest offer made for it was $200,000. In 1866, the Legislature passed an act constituting the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn a Board of Commissioners to dispose of the property, but the power conferred upon them was accompanied with such restrictions as prevented the sale. They, however, had the property surveyed and appraised by three sworn appraisers. The value put upon the whole property by them was $220,000. In 1867 another act was passed for the purpose of removing these restrictions. This act authorized the sale of a portion of the grounds to the United States, and the sale of the residue at private sale within a certain time, subject to the use of the Landing and Boarding Station, for a period not exceeding three years, for not less than $400,000, including the sum which should be received for the portion sold to the United States; if not so sold at private sale, then the Board were directed to sell the same at public auction at a sum not less than that which should be fixed by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Comptroller, and which was not to be less than the appraised value. Under this act the property was extensively advertised for sale at private sale in the daily papers of this City and Brooklyn, and also in the Staten Island papers. *This advertisement appeared in your paper in May*, 1867. Not a single offer, however, for the property was made at this sum, and accordingly the Board applied to the State officers above mentioned to fix the sum at which it should be offered at sale at auction, and they fixed the sum at $350,000, subject to the use of the Boarding Station for three years. On the 20th day of November, 1867, it was offered for sale at auction at the Exchange Salesroom in this City, after being extensively advertised in the daily papers of this City and Brooklyn, and also in the papers on Staten Island, but not a single bid was made for the property. It then applied to the Governor and Comptroller to reduce the price, and they reduced it to $300,000, and it was again offered for sale at auction on the 15th of the following December, at that sum, but not to the use of the Boarding Station, until the 1st of the following May only, but there was not a single bid for the property, although there was a large attendance at the sale, and the sale was extensively advertised as before. Finding that the property could not be sold with these limitations upon the powers of the Board, the Legislature at its last session authorized the sale of the grounds at private sale at such price as should be approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State, or a majority of them. Shortly after the passage of this act, the Board, in view of the length of time which would necessarily elapse before a Boarding Station and residence for the Quarantine employes could be provided elsewhere, decided to sell the property subject to a reservation of the use of the Health Officer's residence and the Boarding Station for three years from the 1st of May last. Subject to this reservation the property was again extensively advertised for sale at private sale, and in the month of July the Board received two written offers for the property. One was an offer of $220,000 without the reservation, or $215 000 with it; the other was an offer of $220,000, subject to the reservation, or $230,000 without it, and was made by C. M. RAYMOND, S. F. SHORTLAND and MICHAEL N. WIENER. These were the only offers ever made or submitted to the Board, and the latter being the most favorable was accepted by the Board, and was subsequently approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State. The approval was given *six days before* the first letter of Mr. FIELDS to the Governor, and consequently was not given after his complaint had been made as stated in your article.

These are the simple facts in regard to the sale, and I think they furnish a complete answer to your inquiries so far as they relate to the manner and fairness of the sale. The purchase money was required by law to be paid to the Board, and out of it they were required to pay the incumbrance on the property which was $150,000, and the balance they are to apply as the law directs. I should have stated in its proper place that before this sale the Board sold two pieces of the property to the United States for $19,000, making the total purchase money $239,000. If the property was worth $1,000,000, why did not some one bid $800,000 when it was offered for that sum? If CUNARD would have given $500,000 for a dock on the water front, as you suggest, why did he not purchase the entire property when it was offered at auction for $300,000?

Your intimation that Dr. SWINBURNE and Gov. FENTON were interested in the purchase, is news to me, and I presume is equally so to them; and if Messrs. RAYMOND, SHORTLAND and WIENER constitute a "ring of Republican politicians," it is a fact of which I was ignorant, and I presume is not generally known to the public. But even if they are, you fail to learn that that fact prevented them from purchasing the property, if they were willing to give more for it than any one else offered the Board.

In conclusion, I will mention a single fact which I think effectually disposes of any charge which has been or can be made that political considerations had anything to do with the sale. At the meeting of the Board at which the sale was made, all of the members were present except Mayor HOFFMAN, and the sale was unanimously approved, and thus it received the sanction of two Democrats—Mayor KALBFLEISH and Dr. ANDERSON; and two Republicans—Messrs. CURTISS and COMES.

The sale was subsequently approved by three State officers—two being Democrats and one a Republican. Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. JOHNSON, No. 38 Pine-street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF BLANKETS.

Officer FOWLER, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JAMES MADDEN, a teamster, living in Rhode Island, yesterday, having in his possession two blankets and a coat belonging to JOHN and JOSEPH KING, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, CHARLES A. WRIGHT, of No. 45 East Forty-first-street, an employe of the Messrs. KING, made a complaint against the prisoner, and the latter was locked up for trial.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

JAMES KELLY, a one-armed soldier, was ejected from a Sixth-avenue car by the conductor, THOMAS J. FINNEGAN, for being drunk and disorderly. He again got on the car, and when the conductor again attempted to eject him, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the latter. KELLY was arrested by Officer HUNT, of the Fifth Precinct, and locked up.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

WILLIAM BARRY, of No. 91 Tenth-avenue, appeared in somewhat bloody and damaged plight, which he averred was due to one PETER WOODS, who during a quarrel between them on the previous night had stabbed him in the back, near the left shoulder. WOODS having been arrested by Officer CAMPBELL, of the 8 xteenth Precinct, was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer WESTERMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested ANDREW BOYD, of No. 153 Varick-street, upon a charge of stabbing JOHN SCOTT, a resident of the same house. It is stated that having been to a party, they quarreled on the way home, and BOYD, in a fit of anger, drew a knife and stabbed her in the breast, inflicting a serious wound. He appeared to have speedily repented of his rash act, and carried her to the nearest neighboring drug store to have the wound dressed, and whence she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. BOYD was arrested upon her accusation, and being arraigned was remanded to the Station-house for future examination.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THROWING VITRIOL.

JOSEPHINE RUSSELL made a complaint, stating that on the 3d inst., being then a tenant of No. 78 Prince-street, PETER RICHMOND, her landlord, ejected her by virtue of a civil proceeding. She was absent at the time the officer removed her furniture to the sidewalk, but, returning in a few minutes to the room, she found RICHMOND and asking where her clothes were, he pointed to a corner where she found two dresses of the value of $40, which were burning and entirely ruined, a large quantity of vitriol having been recently poured upon them. Believing that no one but herself, the Marshal and RICHMOND had had access to the room, she caused the latter to be arrested upon a charge of malicious destruction of property. Upon being arraigned, the accused denied his guilt, but was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR SATURDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J.; Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Bacon and Dwight, JJ., in Room of Supervisors, New County Court-house. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
264—Kluender vs. Lynch.
265—Tucker vs. Griffin.
266—Marsh vs. Falker.
267—Martin vs. Ward.
268—Park Bank vs. Tilton.
269—Kingston Bank vs. Eltinge.
270—Fay vs. Ames.
271—Vorhees vs. Howard.
272—Knapp et al. vs. Champlain.
273—Sike vs. McKinstry.
274—Warfield vs. Crane, et al.
275—Roberts vs. Opdyke.
276—Briggs vs. Rowe.
277—Guilford vs. Wilbur.
278—Barney vs. Green.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BOAT INJURED IN DOCK—ANCHOR.

The Albany Insurance Company et al. vs. *The brig Narcissa.*—This was a libel by two insurance companies, who had paid a loss on a cargo of grain on board the canal-boat *Fleur City*, to recover the amount, being $7,000. Their libel alleged that in July last the grain was shipped on board the *Fleur City*, to be carried to Pier No. 43 East River, and that when the boat was going into the slip, the *Narcissa* was lying alongside of the pier, having an anchor hanging from her bow, which struck the canal-boat and injured her so that she afterward sunk. The answer of the *Narcissa* denied that the anchor caused any injury to the boat.

The evidence showed that the *Narcissa* was lying on the west side of Pier No. 43, heading up the dock, and having an anchor hanging down in front of her cutwater; that the canal-boat came there about 11 A. M., and was fastened alongside the *Narcissa*. The canal-boat was going alongside of a grain elevator which lay at the bulkhead, but a boat was already there, which did not get ready to move away till 6 or 7 P. M., when the *Fleur City* had to move back to let her out, and, after she had got out, came back alongside of the *Narcissa*, and her master, with the aid of a boy, undertook to pull her alongside of the elevator. After getting her along by the stern of the *Narcissa*, the boat seemed to catch on something, but after a little pulling in one way and another she came free. About 11 P. M. she was found to be leaking, and soon after sunk. One of her planks was found to be crushed in about amidships.

The libelants claimed that the injury was caused by the anchor, while the claimants insisted that it was caused by the boat getting on the corner of Pier No. 43, when she hauled astern, and that there was no proof that it was caused by the anchor.

Judge BLATCHFORD after hearing the evidence and counsel, held that the libelants had failed to establish that the injury was occasioned by the anchor, and dismissed the libel.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for claimants, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Hill.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt, and a full Bench.

LIABILITY OF STORERS OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Christina Fillo, Executrix, &c., vs. Thomas J. Jones.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as executrix of John Fillo, deceased, to recover $5,000 damages for the death of said deceased. On the 25th of August, 1865, the respondent was a dealer in guns, gunpowder and fireworks, at No. 16 John-street, New-York, and had stored there a large quantity of fireworks and other combustibles, among which were some colored signal-lights. On that day a fire took place in his store through the spontaneous combustion of some of these fireworks, and spread so rapidly that the deceased, who occupied the top floor, was so badly burned in escaping from the building that he died in six days after, leaving a widow and three children, aged ten, six and two years respectively. The plaintiff proved that fireworks, and particularly colored fires, were very liable to spontaneous combustion, and very dangerous to keep in quantities in an inhabited place; and that several other fires had occurred in the City within a few years from the same cause, attended in almost every instance with loss of life.

The defendant in his sworn proofs of loss, furnished to the Insurance Company, attributed the origin of the fire to "fireworks ignition of themselves."

The jury found for the plaintiff a verdict of $5,000. The defendant appealed, and the General Term ordered a new trial, and from this order the plaintiff appeals. The defendant claims that there were various errors in the admission of testimony, but chiefly that all the evidence made out was, that the defendant was guilty of carrying on a dangerous business, and not guilty of negligence. The plaintiff claims that the evidence was proper, but if not proper, taken in too vague a way to be available on appeal, and that the question of negligence in conducting the business was properly submitted to the jury, and that their finding is conclusive on that point. Decision reserved.

Henry E. Davies for plaintiff, appellant; Wm. H. Arnoux, Allen for defendant, respondent.

SET-OFF OF JUDGMENT IN TORT AGAINST JOINT PLAINTIFFS—THE LAW'S DELAY.

Thomas D. Taylor et al. vs. *R. C. Root et al.*—The action was commenced in October, 1861, to compel the defendants to account for all their receipts and disbursements subsequent to the 31st day of July, 1857, growing out of the compilation and publication of a Marine Register and supplements under an agreement between the parties dated Jan. 17, 1857. The agreement was that the plaintiffs should furnish the materials and the defendants publish the register; the defendants should furnish full accounts and the profits be divided into five parts, two to go to the plaintiffs and one to each of the defendants. One of the defendants recovered a judgment of $280 against one of the plaintiffs for slander, and the defendants set this up as a counter-claim. There was also another action pending growing out of the same ag

that a good proportion of the shipments made, includes Hops which have been consigned to commission houses here, many lots of which were early picked, and lack strength, while clearable shipping Hops have been kept back, growers preferring to hold for higher prices. In fact, we have seen but two lots on this market this season, which could be called strictly fancy. Those were sold to shippers at 34c. ₱ lb. The prospect of a large export trade with Europe, and the demand being only for our best grades, brewers are beginning to look out for their supplies. We hear that many are holding off in anticipation of lower prices—but a decline in fine grades can hardly be expected while we are shipping them out of the country at the rate of 1,500 bales per week, mostly on owner's account. If large orders come in for export, it will tend to stiffen the market and advance prices—and dealers who can make quick cash sales to shippers, will be very reluctant in selling to consumers at same prices, and give the usual credit. We, yesterday, had the Pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a consignment of 61 bales of Hops from Sparta, Monroe County, Wis. The quality, like that of the first bale received in this market from Reedsburg, Sauk County, in September —and noticed in our circular of Sept. 22—is very good with one exception—that is, the curing, which is over done—too highly dried. One lot in the consignment representing a growth of 13 bales is almost completely ruined—being thoroughly scorched, and nearly devoid any flavor appertaining that of sound Hops. These, together with four other bales, a so highly dried and chaffy, remain on hand unsold. The balance we sold on arrival at the following figures, viz.: 17 bales at 23½c., and 7 bales at 22c. We regret to add that this forty-one bale lot, as well as all other lots of Wisconsin Hops received on this market up to date, lack strength. Though, we believe, properly cured Wisconsin Hops (something we have not yet seen this season) will sell as well as our best State.' Though they may lack in strength, the splendid picking and bright color are the redeeming features. Our London correspondent says under date of 26th September: 'Since we last had this pleasure, business has been lowerably active, and if there is not the keen demand we are accustomed to at this period of the season, sales are still considerable, and fully support our currency for fine Hops. Second and ordinary qualities are difficult to place at a decline of 4s. to 5s. ₱ cwt., and from their relatively low value will tend to prevent improvement in finer sorts. The Continental markets show a more healthy tone, and an upward tendency is observable in Bavarian and Belgium.'"

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 7, 1868:

Corn—Rodney, Buffalo; D. S. Warner, Buffalo; Jennie Hall, Buffalo; Mechsanic, Buffalo; D. R. Williams, Buffalo; Geo. H. Stewart, Buffalo; Catherine Winters, Buffalo; S. A. Tanner, Buffalo; Leverette, Buffalo; Agusta, Buffalo; Truman Griffen, Buffalo; H. Osborne, Buffalo; Jas. Peabody, Buffalo; Ellis Ward, Buffalo; Geo. W. Few, Buffalo.

Wheat—Ada A. Buel, Buffalo; Samuel H. Wilcox, Buffalo; Mary Tracy, Buffalo; A. McKiever, Buffalo; J. Merriman, Oswego; Hughes, Oswego; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo; Dubuque, Oswego; Charles C. Mattoon, Oswego; Kate McCord, Buffalo; Wm. Baker, Buffalo; Frese City, Buffalo.

Oats—J. A. Carmichael, Buffalo; Joseph Carley, Buffalo; Kay & Smith, Buffalo; D. H. Winans, Buffalo; Charley Able, Buffalo; D. Jones, Buffalo; J. T. Wiltsie, Buffalo; J. N. Westfall, Buffalo; Henry Halsey, Buffalo.

Barley—E. A. Stratton, Geneva; Flag, Oswego; Allie Hooker, Oswego; Post Boy, Albion.

Rye and Corn—Cornelius B. Parsons, Buffalo.

Corn and Salt—C. P. Hill, Geneva.

Lumber—R. U. Owens, Buffalo; L. & E. Willets, Olean; Anna, Oswego; M. B. Champlain, Olean; N. B. Sherwood, Rochester; Chas. H. Clark, Buffalo; Oliver H. Brown, Buffalo; Northern Light, Boonville; Equator, Buffalo; Hattie, Oswego; Thomas Douglas, Oswego; Joe Rotn, Buffalo; B. A. Towner, Corning; Uvula, Buffalo; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; Belle Morris, Oswego; Frank Mackey, Oswego; Col. Dorsey, Buffalo; J. Barnes, Oswego; Gladiator, Oswego; J. H. Woodin, Oswego; Mary Ann, Lockport; John M. Baker, Buffalo; William Andrews, Buffalo; G. W. Mathews, Oswego; Stephen Cluning, Corning; Emma Stevens, Rome; Brockville, Oswego; Frank, Corning; Freddie Laurie, Corning; Amos V. Graves, Oswego; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; Emma Guy, Buffalo; A. Worster, Oswego; Yacht, Lyons Falls; Charles Parks, Lyons Falls; Ziska, Lyons Falls; Otto, Olean.

Salt—A. T. Burt, Syracuse; J. B. Wyant, Salina; Hank and Jimmie, Syracuse.

Coal—Clyde, Rochester; Lyons, Rochester.

Scanes, &c.—J. W. Vail, Tonawanda.

Ship Stuff—R. Paddock, Oswego.

Stone—J. D. Crane, Buffalo.

Sundries—Flag Ship, Little Falls.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.—PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.—The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company offer a limited amount of their First Mortgage Coupon Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

These bonds pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal is also payable in gold. They have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are amply secured, being a first and only lien upon 375 miles of railroad equal in intrinsic value to any line of similar length in the State; upon the Company's franchises, rolling stock and other property; and upon all its coal-lands, of which it has 20,000 acres, estimated to contain A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be of incalculable value, whether considered as to their intrinsic worth or as a source of business and profit to the Company.

The cost of the line, thoroughly built and equipped, including the cost of all coal-lands, will be about $17,000,000 or $45,000 per mile.

To meet this expenditure the Company have a stock subscription of $5,725,000; additional subscription pledged, and which will undoubtedly be made and duly paid in, $2,900,000; making a total of $8,625,000. Less, expended on the line for labor and materials, $1,880,000; leaving unexpended stock subscription, $6,745,000.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued will not exceed $8,500,000.

The earnings of the line will probably be three-fold what is required to pay interest on the bonds. The road passes through the finest district of Illinois, and both its local and through business will be very great.

Of the entire line, 175 miles are now graded, and the work is proceeding rapidly and successfully. A large quantity of rails has been contracted for, to be laid early in the Spring.

The first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be finished by Jan. 1, 1869, and the whole road by Oct. 1, 1869.

The Trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At the present price of gold, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. in currency.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES received in payment at market rates.

Circulars giving full particulars may be had at the office.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888. Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Demand Loans		$2,712,371 12
Bills discounted		772,1.6 32—$3,484,497 32
Overdrafts		5,439 05
Furniture and Fixtures		10,000 00
Premiums		32,465 19
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer United states	$808,800 00	
U. S. securities on hand	34,050 00—	832,850 00
Due from National banks		398,867 73
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Legal-tenders	$260,198 00	
National Bank notes	43,713 00	
Compound interest notes	47,420 00	
Three per cent. Certificates	200,000 00	
Specie	94,427 72	
Cash items, including exchange	1,940,833 26	
Fractional currency	4,454 27—	2,410,866 26
Total		$8,194,186 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000 00
Surplus		400,000 00
Profits		21,278 66
Circulation		400,000 00
Deposits:		
Banks	$3,223,279 26	
Individuals	3,385,682 63	
United States	263,680 94—	6,872,842 87
Total		$8,194,186 55

I, GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of October, 1868. M. SCOFIELD, Notary Public.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grand-st., No. 280, 20x129.... nom.
Esser-st., e. s., 42.8 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 37.4x10 0x35x60x30x26.... 1,000
King-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Congress-st., 75.2x66.. nom.
Lots Nos. 941 to 960, inclusive, map of 3d-av. tract.... 2,000
Lots Nos. 941 to 960, inclusive, map of 3d-av. tract.... 2,000
Lots Nos. 3 and 5, estate Ferdinand Perit, map No. 615.... 2,000
13th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Av. B, 25x102.3.... 2,000
24th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x102.3.... 8,000
24th-st., n. s., 261 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.... 5,000
30th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x98.9 30th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 30x98.9x1.3x30x97 x50.... 5,000
37th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 7th-av., irregular.... 20,500
38th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 7th-av., irregular.... 6,800
46th-st., s. s., corner of 8th-av., 25.1x100.... 500
46 b-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5.... 125,000
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.5.... 14,500
53d-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5.... 500
100th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8.... 5,500
100th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x3.0.10.... 6,500
3d-av., s. e. corner of 71st-st., 61.1x111.8x irregular.... 25,000
3d-av., s. e. corner of 80th-st., 71.11x111.8x irregular.... 15,435

Leases Recorded.

Division-st., No. 144, 3 years, per year.... $625
East Broadway, No. 263, (store, &c.,) 3 yrs., per yr.... 1,700
Harry-st., Nos. 312 to 324 inclusive, 3 yrs., per yr.... 4,800
Houston-st., n. w. corner of Goerck, 5 yrs., per yr.... 800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 156.9 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x 100.... $7,800
Oliver-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 60x75.... 2,700
Other-st., and Hamilton-av., n. w. corner, 90.6x 72.5x24....
Concord-st., s. s., 240.6 ft. e. of Gold-st., 126 6x 124.0x20.... 271
Cook-st., n. s., 75 ft. of Ewen-st., 25x100.... 1,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100 2,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x75.... 850
Lexington-av., s. s., 100 ft. of Oakland-st., 24x180.... 1,075
Macon-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100.... 2,500
Monroe-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Yates-av., 22x100.... 1,800
Quincy-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 19.6x80.... 2,700
Quincy-st., n. s., 25.4 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25.4x80.... 1,600
Sandford-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x75.... nom.
Sackett-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.10x100.... 6,000
Spencer-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 75x100.... 7,000
Wyona-st., and Franklin-av., s. e. cor., 46.3x83x75 x75.5.... 3,000
Withers-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21x100.... 2,200
Withers-st., s. s., 153.9 ft. e. of South 10th-st., 18x50.... 3,600
Butler-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 50x100.... 950
Division-av. and Clymer-st., s. w. cor., 114.6x51.10 x116.8x51.10.... 800
Fulton-av., n. s., 59 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x13x50x 19.1.... 2,000
Graham-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 18x75.... 1,300
Hamilton-av., n. s., 32.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 37x11 x16x30.... 1,700
Kingsland-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Herbert-st., 50x 100.... 1,000
Liberty and Elder ts., s. w. cor., 54.2x20.... 1,000
Metropolitan-av. and Olive-st., n. w. cor., 25x95 x25x30.... 800
Metropolitan-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x95 x25x30.... 725
Metropolitan-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25.3x 85x30.... 850
8th-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 20th-st., 18.2x84.4.... 4,200
Lots Nos. 104 to 106, G. Schenck's map, East New-York.... 450

Leases Recorded.

Ewen-st., No. 181, 1½ years, per year.... $300
Smith and Debevoise sts., s. e. corner, 3 years, per year.... 300
Bowrick-av. and Johnson-st., n. w. corner, 20x25, 5 years, per year.... 500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Spring and Temperance sts., s. w. cor., 292.4x150.. $5,125

Far Rockaway.

Coster-st., w. s., lot No. 26, opposite Marine Hotel Road from Lawrence to Rockaway-pike, large plot adjoining Jenkins'.... $1,400 360

Newtown.

Mount Olivet-av., lots Nos. 61—67, adjoining Bowery's each 25x100.... 900
Williamsburg road, e. s., adj. Paynter's, 100x100.. 900

NEW JERSEY.

Belleville.

Bridge-st., s. s., J. E. Adams' property, 30x113.... $127

Bloomfield.

Franklin-av., L. M. Gutherie's property, 287x746.. $1,800
Patterson road, e. s., L. Bond's property, 101x150.. 3,600

Clinton.

Greenberry-st., w. s., L. Hoese's property, 80x100 $400

Newark.

Brown-st., w. s., 80 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 32x91.. $610
Brown-st., w. s., 80 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 32x91.. 610
High and Warren sts., s. e. cor., 25x90.... 3,800
Wright-st., n. s., 87 ft. from Hampden-st., 25x119.. 3,600
Tompkins Point road, w. s., P. Young's property, 4 acres.... 5,000
Meadow land, same grantor, 5 acres....

South Orange.

Montrose-av., cor. Scotland road, (Montrose,) 1¼ acres.... $4,500
Montrose-av., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Scotland road, (Montrose,) 1 6-10ths....

Jersey City.

Coales-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 25x100.... $3,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 32x 80.... 6,000

Hudson City.

Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 31, map of A. S. Gilbert, (Waverley,) 25x100....
Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 4, plot No. 4, block No. 13, map of E. O. Bramhall, 20x100.... $2,500 388

Bergen.

Oak-st., s. s., 379 ft. w. of Ocean-av., 18x100.... $3,100
Hudson-av., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Bergen-av., 50x240.. 13,000
Newark and New-York road and Montecello-av., 25x54x84x30.... 562
Grand-st., lot No. 10, block No. 8, Jane Van Horn's map.... each 25x100 1,700
Sherman-st., lot No. 11, block No. 8, Jane Van Horn's map....

Kearny.

Searing-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 25x107.. 450

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	32	Barley, bushels	18,736
Flour, bags	25,730	Malt, bushels	4,000
Flour, bbls.		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	
Cornmeal, bags	320	Oat Meats, pkgs	84
Wheat, bushels	119,567	Lard, pkgs	150
Corn, bushels	218,601	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	
Rye, bushels	8,974	Whisky, bbls.	480
Oats, bushels	120,839	Petroleum, bbls.	2,382

ASHES—Have been dull to-day, at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady at 46c.@ 46c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Continue salable and firm, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 48c.@52c., and Patent do., 58c.@62c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Continues in good request, including Anthracite (from yard, $6 25@$8 50, as extremes, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $18; do. do. Cannel, $13@$14; Newcastle Gas, $10 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better request, including Java at 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, 7½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active, and quoted higher, closing very strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 4,449 bales, including 2,753 bales to spinners, 1,379 bales to speculators and 317 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting, as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	23	23½	23½@24
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	24	24½	24½@25
Low Middling, ₱ lb	25	25½	25½@26
Middling, ₱ lb	26	26½	26½@27
Good Middling, ₱ lb	27	27½	27½@28

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,425
Receipts last week	9,494
Receipts corresponding week, 1867	7,192
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	34,985
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	428,865
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	573,928
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,872
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	973,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	1,784
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	223,781
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,300
Remained stock on hand here	10,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	96,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	81,000
Receipts as all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,383
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,986
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	3,671,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	26,500
Exports, same time last year	14,350
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,687,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	62,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	77,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1868-9	2,490,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been inactive at former prices.

FEATHERS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand has been on a restricted scale at less buoyant prices for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 62 ½ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $16@$21; No. 2 do., $12@$18 50; No. 3 do., $9 75@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, 15@$3 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 42c.@45c. for Scale, and 26c. @28c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue inactive at $3 15@ $3 25 for Canton ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at unaltered prices.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been moderately inquired for, including new crop Liver Raisins at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ box; Currants at 13c.@13½c.; Almonds at 13c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 12½c.@13c.; Dates, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request at a partial advance of 10c.@ 15c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on low and high grades, which have attracted more attention than medium brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$7 30; very interior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 50@$8 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $8 15@$9 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8@$8 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 30
Extra State	7 50@ 9 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c...	7 35@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 35@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 35@15 50

Southern Flour has been in demand at rather buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $8 25@$9 for poor to fair, and $9 35@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour rules quiet to-day; sales have been reported of 475 sacks at $8 75@$10 75 as extremes for Extra, and $12 25@$12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $6@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 35@$6 for Western; $5 50@$5 80 for City; $6 85 for Excelsior; $6 for Brookiyn, and $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 485 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, but, under liberal offerings, prices have been quoted a trifle lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 37½@$2 60; Red and Amber Western at $2 35@$2 51; No. 1 Spring at $2 78; No 2 Spring at $1 63@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65@$1 67; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 57½, and Red California at $2 50@$2 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand, partly on speculative account, at considerably higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 263,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 17 for unsound and damp; $1 17@$1 18 for sound new mixed Western, afloat and in store, and $1 19@$1 25 for old do., in store, ₱ bushel. Rye has been less active, at from $1 60@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Sales, 9,400 bushels, Southern, Western and State, in lots, within the range. Barley has been quoted higher, on a light offering and a good inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,000 bushels at 92@ 97 for State, to arrive, and $2 30 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been more actively sought after, at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in active demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 87,600 bushels new Western at 73½c.@ 74c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue inactive at 19c.@19½c. and 21½c.@22c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian has been dull and heavy at $87 @$88 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River bale has been in request and steady at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at steady rates, including American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 18c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@23c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@ 23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but quoted firm, including American at $4 50@$170 for undressed, and $275 @$315 for dressed, ₱ piece; Mexicans, 24c.@26c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $2 90@ $3 for Eastern ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 80 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in fair demand, including Eastern Spruce at $18 50@$19 ₱ thousand.

METALS—A very moderate business has been reported in most articles at irregular prices, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40 50@$43; No. 2 do., $36@$37; American Forge, $33@$36; Scotch Pig, $42 76@ $45 75; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $87 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 @$6 25 ½ lb.; in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 @$6 25 ½ lb.; in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 24c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 27c.@27½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $17@17 62½; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 55c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 20@$4; Pitch at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 37½; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 18@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 36 @$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 99c.@ $1 04, and $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Continues inactive at $58@$64 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at from 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21¾c.@21¾c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@32c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25 for large and small lots of New-Western Mess, closing at $29 50 cash; $28 75@$29 12 for small lots of Old Mess; $27 @$28 for Prime Mess, and $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more demand and steady. Sales equal to 190 packages, at 13½c.@18½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in demand at about previous prices. Sales were made of 350 boxes, part short-rib at 16¾c.; and short-clear at 18½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in request and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls. at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19¾c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for, and quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bushels at $3 25 for State, to arrive, and $3 30 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been more actively sought after, at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in active demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 87,600 bushels new Western at 73½c.@ 74c. ₱ bushel.

RICE—Has been quiet but steady at $7 @$8 ₱ ton.

SALTPETRE—Is in request at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and somewhat nominal, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 21@$2 25 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Mace at 95c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 25c.@26½c.; Cloves at 27½c.@28c.; Pepper at 22c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 13½c.@13c., in gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fairly active, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c. @14¼c., and 235 boxes Havana at 13c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@ 13¼c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 19¾c.@21½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet. Sales 300 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@18c., and 100 bales Havana at 97c.@ $1 85 ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 12@$1 80; Hyson at from $1@$1 65; Young Hyson, at 90c.@ $1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong, at from 73½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, but rates have been quoted lower. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 90,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 6d.@6¼ ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d. ₱ bushel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE METROPOLITAN Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth see forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP M'ILWAINE.—Right Rev. Bishop M'ILWAINE, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning and 4th-av. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WILLIAM F. PADDOCK, of Philadelphia, will preach in the morning, and Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK in the evening, SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

RIGHT REV. M. EASTBURN WILL preach in the Church of the Ascension, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock; and Right Rev. T. M. WHITTLE, Assistant Bishop of Virginia, in the EVENING of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2 -av. and 11th-st. Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. D. C. SUTPHEN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., near 10th-st.—The 20th anniversary of the Sunday-school will be held in the church on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. The former Superintendent of the School will address the meeting. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By request of his congregation Rev. Dr. PORTER will re-preach a number of sermons on the basis of religion. Subject for SABBATH, Oct. 11—*Divine Foreknowledge, Election and Established Immutability.*

CITY MISSION.—THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING of the season, on behalf of City evangelization, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Dr. ADAMS' Addressed by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—FORmerly worshiping in 16th-st., now worship in *Irving Hall*, New-York. SELAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held THIS EVENING, Oct. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Sunday School session at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKE'S ASsembly Rooms, No. 261 Broome-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3¼ o'clock, by Sabbath laymen. Speakers next Sunday, CHARLES J. GOODWIN and others. Singing under the direction of Mr. G. W. HOUMAN. Seats free.

JOHN S. T. M. E. CHURCH.—PUBLIC SERvices THIS EVENING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited. The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be celebrated on the 25th inst.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL SPEAK before the Society

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Stinggold, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DEBORAH. Principal character by Fanny Janauschek.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDINE, THE WATER QUEEN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontana, M. Garrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Banga, Coleman, Bradley and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DER SOHN WILDNIS. (INGOMAR.) Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—XIONI, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Commealties, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
P. FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-st., near 6th-av.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bhts.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Provisional Junta of Spain have declared in favor of civil and religious liberty. The declaration has been received with much enthusiasm by the people. The Junta also propose the abolition of slavery in the colonies at the expiration of ten years. It is rumored that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to return to Spain. It is reported that Cuba has declared for independence, and that the Cubans in Madrid are demanding representation in the deliberations of the Junta.

GENERAL.

Mr. GEORGE L. RICHARDSON, a prominent merchant of Boston, of the firm of PAGE, RICHARDSON & Co., deliberately cut the throats of his two sons in a fit of insanity early yesterday morning at his residence in Longwood. The eldest, thirteen years of age, died soon after the tragedy, but it is thought that the other may recover. Mr. RICHARDSON has been placed in the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville.

The schooner *Forfar* was sunk in Lake Michigan, off Muskegon, on Thursday, and four persons were drowned.

A collision occurred on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on Thursday, about twenty miles east of Kansas City, Mo., between the western bound express and the eastern bound mail trains. Both engines and the baggage and express cars were wrecked. Five or six passengers were slightly injured, and one of the firemen lost a leg and was severely scalded.

WILLIAM SHIRES, a well-known citizen of Cincinnati, died yesterday morning.

The execution of JOHN PERKINS, for the violation of the person of SARAH J. FORD, took place at Portsmouth, Va., yesterday. PERKINS made a speech from the scaffold, in which he declared his innocence.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., of Boston, has challenged WALTER BROWN to a rowing match, for from $1,000 to $2,000, on the Hudson River, at Troy, N. Y.

An entire block of frame stores in Sixteenth-street, Cheyenne, and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

The tobacco warehouse of Mr. JOHN W. CARROLL, in Lynchburg, Va., was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday evening, together with fifty or sixty thousand pounds of superior tobacco. Loss over $80,000; insurance, $10,000. Mr. JOHN W. STONE, tobacconist, an occupant of the building, also lost heavily. He had thirty hogsheads prized, ready for shipment, besides a large quantity in bulk. Only one hogshead was saved. He was insured for $7,000. This is the third or fourth time he has been burnt out. One or two others suffered small amounts. Total loss about $50,000.

Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF has accepted the invitation to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, at Hartford.

Ex-President PIERCE has so far recovered as to be able to ride out.

The Alabama Legislature will adjourn to-day, to reassemble on the day preceding the Presidential election.

The official vote on the question of the assumption of the municipal war debts by the State of Maine is declared by the Governor to be yes, 61,782; no, 14,484. The cities generally voted against the measure, and the country towns for it.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the act of Bishop HOBART in founding the College that bears his name, was celebrated at Geneva on Thursday evening, Oct. 1. Rev. JAMES KENT STONE was inaugurated President. Three new Professors were also inducted into office.

Mr. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury under President BUCHANAN, and subsequently an active participant in the rebellion, fell dead in the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning. His body will be embalmed and removed to Georgia.

An immense mass meeting was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee. Dr. GEORGE SCHNEIDERWIRTH presided, and Major-Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL, Hons. WM. WADSWORTH and C. S. SPENCER, Dr. DAVIS, and others, delivered stirring addresses. There was a great deal of enthusiasm displayed.

The triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met again yesterday at Trinity Chapel. Almost the entire session was occupied with the discussion of a resolution to admit the new Diocese of Nebraska. The objection to its admission was based upon its action in calling its legislative body a "council," and not a "convention," which was deemed by some of the deputies not in accordance with the constitution and canons of the Church. It was, however, finally admitted.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a number of prisoners were convicted of various crimes and sentenced by the Recorder. There were sent to the State Prison for five years, one; four years and six months, one; three years and six months, one; two years and six months, one; two years, one. One was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and another was remanded for sentence.

The Unitarian National Convention adjourned yesterday. Among other resolutions passed were those of establishing a new religious monthly periodical and creating a Unitarian Church in Paris.

Cotton was decidedly brisker yesterday, and prices were quoted higher. Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley were dearer and in better request. Wheat was heavier and rather lower. Provisions were in moderate demand and without remarkable changes in prices. Groceries attracted more attention. Freights were more active, but at reduced rates.

In the line of family marketing there has been a more liberal offering of the leading articles reported this week at generally easier prices. The demand has been fair, but not active.

The Southern Opposition and its Purposes--Mr. Hill's Letter.

Our allusion to Mr. B. H. HILL as a political missionary, whose services the National Democratic Committee hesitates to employ, has elicited from that gentleman a letter which is at once an apology and a challenge.

Mr. HILL declares that he "did not come North to make speeches," though he admits that if audiences of a certain kind were obtainable he would be glad to address them. Democratic invitations, he says, he has declined, and to the Democratic Committee he has not made any offer of service. On the former point our information was derived altogether from Georgia newspapers friendly to Mr. HILL and his alleged mission. They announced his intended departure, asserted that he would place himself in communication with the National Democratic Committee, and speak wherever it might appoint. A tour from New-York to Wisconsin was indicated as his programme, and the entire Seymour Press of Georgia predicted benefit to the party as the result of his oratory. If there was misrepresentation here, Mr. HILL's most zealous friends are responsible for it. His own admissions show, we think, that our statement, of which he complains, was not far from the truth. If he has refused to hold public converse with Democrats, it cannot be from any dislike to their candidates or their cause. He is a supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. He is a violent opponent of reconstruction, and an advocate of its overthrow. And he was once sanguine of success. At least so we infer from his Atlanta speech on the 23d of July, an authentic version of which is before us, bearing the imprint of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*. On that occasion he said:

"We have a party now organized, a strong and a glorious party, with statesmen at its head and with correct principles for its platform. From Maine to California the glorious tramp of the Democracy is growing more and more distinct, and by November a verdict will be pronounced by the great freemen of America that shall gladden the hearts of patriots now and forever."

The letter we print to-day does not maintain the same confident tone. Its writer no longer predicts a Democratic victory in November. He is dolorous and fault-finding in anticipation of defeat. But certainly, with this highfalutin reference to the party and its prospect on record, it is difficult to understand his professed unwillingness to affiliate with the Democracy.

Mr. HILL complains that we speak of him as a "wild Southern extremist," and appeals to his antecedents to prove that he is otherwise. What we did say was that "in conjunction with Messrs. COBB and TOOMBS he had made himself especially obnoxious by wild and bitter utterances;" and the Atlanta speech is our justification. Thus, on that occasion, referring to white citizens of Georgia who sustained reconstruction, he exclaimed:

"Oh, you renegades from everything that can make you hope for even a chance of being gentlemen. * * * Ye cowardly, base disunionists of the vilest type, you disgrace humanity by calling honest men rebels! * * * Ye vile renegades from every law of God and every right of humanity, you are deceiving the unfortunate negro to his ruin."

Again, speaking of and to the same class of loyalists, he said:

"And when the people shall have pronounced that verdict, [in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR,] the Court will take courage and pronounce their judgment. Then, ah, then, what will become of you, ye isolated hypocrites; all power to threaten gone, treachery exhausted, relief measures and reconstruction measures both dead, the Radical Party out of Congress—how on earth will you hide your shame, thus stripped naked to the gaze of the world in all your unhidden infamy! What will become of you? 'Ye generation of vipers, how will you escape the damnation of hell?' That's what is coming. Oh, it's coming; thank God, it's coming—coming to the cheer of patriots and the dismay of traitors."

Yet, again, on the same theme:

"These criminals will be among us, and must be assigned appropriate positions. What shall we do with them? * * * I would not hurt a hair of their heads; do them no personal harm and deprive them of no right. Give them over—oh, give over the miscreants—to the inextinguishable hell of their own consciousness of infamy."

We might extend our quotations, but these are sufficient, probably, to prove that, despite his protestations, Mr. HILL is chargeable with "wild and bitter utterances." The man who thus assailed citizens of his State simply because they approved of a policy which he opposes, can have no right to the title of peacemaker. To such heartless and unchristian appeals to the prejudices and passions of proslavery crowds may be traced much of the lawlessness and violence which at present disgrace Georgia. The intolerance which treats difference of opinion as a crime, and which ostracizes every supporter of the Congressional policy as a "miscreant," a "renegade," a "viper" and a "hypocrite"—after the manner of Mr. HILL—is largely responsible for the massacre at Camilla and the murders at Opelousas.

On the general subject of reconstruction, Mr. HILL merely reiterates the well-worn ideas of his party. He ignores the rebellion and its consequences. He assumes that States which through four bloody years fought to destroy the Government, have a right to resume their old positions in the Union, free from any penalty or condition whatever. All his rhetoric has this for its basis. The people who conquered the rebellion, and brought back these refractory States against their will, entertain a different opinion. They hold that the South forfeited the rights which it insolently relinquished, and may not resume them except upon certain well-defined terms, which Congress, representing the loyal States, alone shall dictate. Against this assertion of right on the part of the North it is idle to protest. It is the logical, reasonable and proper result of victory in war, and will be enforced as resolutely as the war itself was prosecuted. There was a time when milder measures would have satisfied the country. Those for whom Mr. HILL speaks were, however, as bitterly hostile to the Fourteenth Amendment as they now are to the Reconstruction acts. They stubbornly refused to make the moderate concessions then demanded, and thus, by disloyalty and obstinacy, necessitated the enactment of the measures now in operation. The sternness and vigor of Congress have a vindication in the intractability and bad temper of the Southern whites.

If anything were required to establish the reasonableness of the distrust with which the loyal portion of the people regard the purposes of the Southern opposition, it would be found in Mr. HILL's letter. He announces, in behalf of his Georgia friends, that they will "practically disregard these reconstruction measures, it matters not who may be elected and order to the contrary." So the Georgia Legislature has already, in effect, declared; and so the Democrats everywhere advise. What is this but a defiant and systematic resistance to law and the authority of the National Government? And does Mr. HILL suppose that the power which put down the rebellion will submit to insult and defiance, culminating in a practical disregard of the measures it has enacted?

Mr. HILL admits that he will return home "a mortified if not a wiser man." He sees more suspicion in the public mind than he expected to encounter. We tell him that that suspicion is warranted by his utterances, by other utterances like them, and by the lawless displays which almost daily occur in Southern States. We tell him, moreover, that he will go back imperfectly acquainted with public feeling in these latitudes, if he imagine that Southern hostility to the policy of Congress will be permitted to gain the ascendancy. There is, as Mr. ADAMS has said, neither malice nor revenge in the terms dictated by Congress or the support accorded them by the people. But there is, as Mr. HILL should know, a settled distrust, which experience excuses, and a settled purpose, which Southern malcontents will in vain resist.

Religion and Politics in England.

Our London correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, gave some interesting details of the great religious dissensions which are now agitating England, and expressed his belief that at the approaching election the Church question will take precedence of all others. In this conclusion he is fully borne out by the tenor of all the recent intelligence with respect to the great political contest. It is true that the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the issue upon which the appeal to the country is to be made, is in itself more a political question than a religious one. All that is aimed at by the Liberals, for the present at least, is the severance, without damage to the interests of individuals, of the illogical and indefensible connection of Church and State in a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants are strongly and unalterably opposed to the Church thus invested with an invidious supremacy. But no doctrine of the Anglican Church is assailed by the movement, no article or canon is sought to be violated or modified by legislative action. If Mr. GLADSTONE succeeds in carrying his measures relative to the Irish Church—or, more strictly speaking, the Church in Ireland—the Anglican Church will still remain intact in its ecclesiastical organism. It will merely have to abandon the supremacy in Ireland which it does not attempt to exercise in Scotland, another integral portion of the Kingdom.

But this Irish Church question is not all, and, in fact, it bids fair to be overshadowed by the greater importance of the religious movements which are rapidly dividing the Church of England into two hostile camps, the occupants of each of which seem inclined, in many instances, to prefer total disruption to remaining in the same religious community with their opponents. We do not believe we are exaggerating the magnitude of these differences, or their importance as affecting the existence of the Church. Rev. Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, well-known in the columns of the *Times* as "S. G. O.," is not given to talking wildly on such subjects. Nor is he a Protestant fanatic, but he predicts the most gloomy future for the Church, and almost despairs of its safety if the Ritualists are not put down. And yet these Ritualists are constantly increasing in numbers and audacity, and every day the Bishops seem more powerless to check them. The intricacies and uncertainties of ecclesiastical law are so great, that it takes years to get a decision on points of doctrine or ceremonial, and when obtained it is evaded with impunity. On the other hand, the intense feeling of hatred which the mass of the English middle classes, even though attached to the Church, entertain toward anything bearing the semblance of Popery, is being fanned into a flame. Religious excitement is never easily allayed, and there seems at present no likelihood of any compromise being arranged between the two parties. And yet, unless some compromise is effected, it is difficult to see how the breaking up of the Establishment can be avoided.

To us, living in a country where religious communities may multiply indefinitely, or quarrel among themselves until even the *odium theologicum* is exhausted, without endangering the Constitution or affecting the stability of a single institution, these things are apt to appear of but slight importance. But in England, where, notwithstanding the full tolerance allowed to all sects, the connection between the State and the Establishment is probably closer and more intimate than that existing in any other country, the Papal States excepted, the importance of any movement likely to lead to violent ecclesiastical changes cannot be overestimated. Not only would the overthrow of the Anglican Church, whether effected from outside or by internal dissensions, be in itself a shattering of the British Constitution in one of its integral points, but the immense influence which the existence of the Church and the efforts of the clergy exercise in favor of the existing order of things could not be withdrawn without the most important political effects. The change would be so great, and the subversion of ancient landmarks so thorough, that no one can tell what English institutions would remain untouched, if the Church were to go. It is evident that now, and for some time to come, the key to English political affairs must be sought in the religious movements and dissensions which are now pervading the country.

The Price of Gold.

Why, under present circumstances, should gold be maintained at a premium which damages the interests of the country, deranges its business, produces confusion in the finances, and affects the life and industry of all classes in the community?

The country has an assured future under the administration of President GRANT. Its finances, even according to Mr. MCCULLOCH's showing, are in a better condition than at any time since the war. Both our current expenses and our taxation have undergone a large reduction. Our credit is rising in the markets of the world, and our bonds held abroad are held more firmly than ever. Our cotton crop is now known to be unexpectedly large, and cotton bills, which have already appeared upon the market, will henceforth supply the demand for exchange. No gold has latterly been exported, and there is not likely to be any necessity for its exportation. Our corn crop, which is now largely shipped, will be enormous; it is estimated that it will be 200,000,000 bushels larger this year than in any previous year, and it is now beyond the contingencies of weather, and entirely out of danger. There is general prosperity among the people, general confidence among the business classes, good crops and fair business in all localities, increasing confidence and assurance in the Government and its credit, and the prospect of more prosperous times than we have known in the past. Why, then, should finances, business and industry be deranged by the exorbitant premium on gold?

The country is now assured against anything like repudiation or any disturbance of the peace. As long as there was danger from the schemes of repudiators, as long as there was any likelihood of renewed convulsions, as long as we were threatened with a continuation of the damaging quarrel between Congress and the Executive, as long as the public accounts offered only discouraging exhibits, there were reasons why gold should be strong and the public credit weak. But the high ground which the Chicago platform took in regard to the national credit has now been accepted by the whole Republican Party and the great majority of the people, and will unquestionably be the fixed policy of the country. In like manner, we have an assurance of peace with Gen. GRANT—peace in all parts of the land and peace between all Departments of the Government. And in dispelling the clouds of repudiation and revolution, we see nothing but a clear horizon for the future.

Every State election which has taken place since GRANT's nomination has given increased certainty to his success. We are on the eve of elections in four other States, and we have not yet been able to entertain any doubts of the result. And not the least of the benefits which we hope to obtain from a Republican triumph on the 3d of November are the improvement of our finances and the rectification of all those derangements which are experienced through the damaging premium on gold.

Demoralization of the Democracy and the Unanimity of the Republicans.

One of the peculiarities of the present political canvass is the intractability of prominent Democrats to party management. It is a sure presage of their defeat, since insubordination on the part of the prominent men must naturally demoralize the followers. It was not so in the "glorious days" of DEAN RICHMOND, when his Albany Regency was a power that made slates which the docile Democracy voted for without a murmur of discontent. Even JOHN VAN BUREN, with all his faults and weaknesses, would have managed things with more tact, and held the refractory and dissatisfied and disgusted members in better control than does Mr. SEYMOUR's agents. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, long a leading Democrat, utterly repudiates the present radical and revolutionary leaders of the Democracy; and he will without doubt carry with him to the support of the Union candidates the tens of thousands of conservative Democrats who followed him in support of the war. The Democracy, urged on by the radical rebels of their party at the South, clamored loudly for the removal of STANTON and GRANT, and the appointment of that faithful Democrat, Gen. SCHOFIELD, to the War Office. They are hardly gratified before the General writes the letter which we published yesterday, heartily endorsing Gen. GRANT and the platform on which he is running. They clamored as loudly for the return of Gen. MCCLELLAN, believing that his presence here in support and endorsement of their candidate, would materially improve his failing fortunes. But the little General writes a very equivocal letter in which he accords a support so negative as to be positively damaging to their cause. He refuses to say one word of praise of the principles or achievements of the Democratic candidate, simply referring to him incidentally as an "eminent statesman," but fully and heartily expresses his admiration for the great genius of the "distinguished soldier" who conquered the rebellion, and the "highest respect for the services he has rendered the country." He cannot find it in his heart to approve the Republican platform, but he does not fully indorse that of the Democracy; on the contrary, he takes plain and direct issue with it by declaring himself unequivocally in favor of the "maintenance of the national credit inviolable."

The Democracy publish semi-occasionally, as if was a very effective statement, the names of other prominent Union soldiers who support their candidate, among them Gens. HANCOCK, ROUSSEAU, STREDMAN and GRANGER. But no assurance of sympathy with the party or its candidate has been had from Gen. HANCOCK since the unfortunate adjournment of the Convention so artfully managed by Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends, forever ruined his chances of becoming President. Gen. ROUSSEAU has not only persistently refused to speak in favor of Mr. SEYMOUR, though generally favoring the principles of the Democratic platform, but declared in this City, just before his departure for his present command, his utter repugnance for the candidate of the party. Gen. STEEDMAN, a day or two after the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR, openly declared that while he "couldn't vote for GRANT, he wouldn't for SEYMOUR," and GORDON GRANGER at the same time asserted in his usually elegant and emphatic style, which we cannot shock our readers by quoting, his disgust at the nomination and his unwillingness to support the candidate. The support of every Union officer quoted by the Democracy has in every instance, been negative. Even ANDREW JOHNSON declines to either speak or act positively for the party he labored so hard to revive. In fact conservative Democrats everywhere are either lukewarm in their support, or definitely repudiate the present Radical and revolutionary candidates of the party; and many will vote for the more conservative candidates of the Republicans.

On the other hand the unanimity of the Republicans is marked and significant. They are as compactly formed and consolidated as were GRANT's armies in the field. It is the sure presage of victory. Only in a single Congressional district in the country does there appear to be a serious division in the ranks of the party, and in that there is little fear of defeat. That division has been caused by the impolitic nomination through sharp caucus management of a man who has made himself distasteful to the party by the advocacy of a certain form of repudiation expressly condemned by the Republican and embodied in the Democratic platform. The opposition of the Republicans of his district to the reelection of Gen. BUTLER is a positive assurance of their conservatism. Gen. BUTLER has threatened to publish the fact of an alleged arrangement between his Republican opponent and the Democratic leaders of the district, by which the Democratic vote will be cast for Mr. DANA. We shall be heartily glad to hear that such an arrangement had been made, for we are sure it could not be concluded at the sacrifice of any principle on RICHARD H. DANA's part. There is far less danger to the success and future effectiveness of the Republican Party of the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District being destroyed, as Gen. BUTLER affects to fear, by such an arrangement, than by his reelection to misrepresent it and to clog the national party.

MINOR TOPICS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska will be carried by the Republicans on Tuesday. On Wednesday the *World* will show that they have been carried by the Democrats. On Thursday we will have the official returns. On Friday the *World* will show that the elections were of very little account. On Saturday all sensible men will acknowledge the certainty of GRANT carrying three-fourths of all the States, and more, too.

Our bonds in Europe have been strengthening and advancing of late. We have no doubt that GRANT's election will send them up far beyond any point they have ever yet reached. We have no doubt that a year of President GRANT's administration will put them up as high as English consols. And if, within that time, they should reach 100, and we were enabled to resume specie payments, it would be nothing more than we have a right to expect.

The people of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the Academy to-night to give vent to their feelings regarding the recent shameless conduct of the Democratic Supervisors in giving the control of the elections to one political party by selecting therefrom the whole of the Canvassers and Inspectors of Election. The dishonest partisanship that was exhibited by the Supervisors should be rebuked by men of all parties. The freedom and fairness of elections is the foundation of republican government, and whoever violates it should be dealt with as a public enemy.

In March, April and May, 1866, gold was as low as 125, and it was believed at that time that it would go a great deal lower. What sent it up,—what affected the public credit? It was the political anarchy, the quarrel between Congress and the Executive, the turmoil in the South, the talk of repudiation, the fear of renewed national disturbances, the frauds in the revenue, the derangement of the public interests, and the uncertainty that existed in all men's minds. The election of GRANT on the 3d proximo will quickly change all these things; and the effect of that change on the national credit and finances will be felt by every man in the country.

The portable passenger car which walked through the City yesterday attracted as much attention as the velocipede which was wheeled around a few days before. Everybody feels interested in these inventions, for everybody knows that the great want of this great City is proper means of locomotion. The walking car, however, makes a noise like thunder, and the velocipede involves awfully hard work; and it is evident that neither of them is exactly the thing for which we are all patiently waiting. We should next like to see a trial given to the steam cab (street cab) of Mr. J. K. FISHER.

PENDLETON said some time ago that the October elections, which come off on Tuesday next, would decide the Presidential issue. He will therefore be kept in suspense for only two more secular days. After that time he can put a period to his long speeches, and be happy that he failed of a nomination.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which was burnt out last week, and in a single hour lost all the appliances of its establishment—steam engine, presses, type, furniture, files, library and all—has again been able to present itself to its readers, restored to its full proportions and comeliness. We congratulate the *Commercial* on its triumph over misfortune. The *Commercial* is one of the ablest, most enterprising and most elevated Republican journals in New-York. Its editorial columns display strength, sagacity and conscience, and its general conduct shows all those qualities and characteristics which ought to belong to a first-class American journal.

In January, 1865, before GRANT's success over LEE, gold was as high as 284. A few months after, when he had gained his great victory over the rebels, it fell to 130-40. Why this immense change for the better? Because GRANT's success gave security to the national life, peace to the country, strength to the Government, and assurance to the public mind. In like manner, GRANT's election next month must improve our financial condition; for it will give assurance of peace to the country, will scatter all schemes of repudiation, will dispel all doubts of the national honor, and will secure an economical and successful administration.

The election of Gen. GRANT will secure harmony between Congress and the Executive and all the departments of the Government.

Gen. SIBLEY's report of the Camilla massacre, which the Democrats have been anxious to see published, will be found to be something quite different from the whitewashing they expected. He says the civil authorities have taken no steps toward bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and it is not believed possible to enforce the law through them, "they having been engaged in the affair and justifying it, and no unbiased jury could be found in that county." This is a bad state of things. We are deeply grieved to see such a report of affairs in the South, from an officer of the character of Gen. SIBLEY.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, and Gen. MEADE have issued proclamations in regard to affairs in that State. The Governor refers to the recent disturbances, declares that order throughout Georgia must be maintained, and orders all Sheriffs and other civil officers to take steps for its maintenance. Gen. MEADE's proclamation directs the distribution of his troops in different localities with a view to the forthcoming election, and while announcing that they must be subordinate to the civil authorities, says they must not be restrained, in case of disturbance, by any petty technicalities. These prompt and excellent measures of the civil and military authorities of Georgia, give assurance of the maintenance of order throughout the State.

The destitution which has fallen upon so many thousands of people in South America in consequence of the recent earthquakes cannot be exaggerated. Every report from the region which has been visited by this appalling calamity characterizes the misery of the survivors as being beyond description. This distress, so sudden and widespread, should excite the hearty and substantial sympathy of every class in the community. We are glad that the merchants of New-York, who are always quick to respond to appeals for aid in behalf of any worthy object, are taking measures to alleviate the suffering to which we have referred. We publish in another column an application for contributions for this purpose, which is signed by many of our best known business men, whose names are sufficient guarantee not only of the need of liberal subscriptions, but also of the proper disbursement of any funds which may be handed to them.

The *World* has a dread vision of the things that are to be, under the Republican Party:

"When the President gives [a State dinner, how can he avoid inviting negro Senators and Representatives along with their colleagues? If there be a negro Senator and a white Senator from the same State, how can he ask one and slight the other? If a negro Cabinet officer find his family excluded from social recognition by the families of his colleagues, he may have no means of directly resenting the insult; but the affront will rankle in his breast and cause him to use his influence with his race to slaughter every public man whose family has refused him recognition."

State dinners and slaughter,—dinner and blitzen,—men and brethren, what shall we do?

Gen. MCCLELLAN has a hard time. He gets a hat full of letters every day inviting him to deliver Democratic speeches, preside at Democratic meetings, take a seat at a Democratic dinner, or a place in a Democratic procession. He is bored beyond endurance, and is in danger of losing the good temper which has heretofore been his most charming characteristic. As the General has positively declared that he will not deliver speeches, nor take any part in processions, meetings, bonfires or barbecues, the bores might as well let him alone. As he pronounced a beautiful eulogy upon Gen. GRANT as soon as he arrived here, and boldly proclaimed his adhesion to the Republican principle of maintaining the national credit *inviolate*, the Copperheads had better keep clear of him. It is true he has promised to vote for SEYMOUR, but why should he not be permitted to change his mind before the election?

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Oct. 9.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our Government has as yet received no dispatches, beyond the brief announcement by telegraph, of the change in the Government of Spain. There will, of course, be no action on our part until this Government is informed of such change, either through Minister HALE, at Madrid, or the Spanish Minister here. It is not improbable that Secretary SEWARD may improve this occasion to urge upon the new Government the propriety and policy of abolishing slavery in Cuba. In no other way could it so promptly secure the good opinion of this and other leading Powers.

THE TREATY WITH DENMARK.

It will be remembered that in July last the Senate adjourned without acting upon the treaty so promptly ratified by Denmark for the cession to the United States of the Island of St. Thomas. The limitation for the ratification having expired, the President, in September last, proposed to the Danish Government that the period for the ratification by the United States should be enlarged one year, in order that the Senate might be afforded time to act upon the treaty. The cable telegram relating to the postponement of the cession is, by the State Department, understood to mean that Denmark has accepted the President's proposition.

RUMORED NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

There is a rumor about the White House, which, however, lacks confirmation, that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has signed a naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain. However this fact may be, there is every reason to believe that it is a measure upon which the two Governments are now diligently engaged.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The President has recognized the following-named foreign Consular officers: JOSE MARIA MUNOZ, Consul-General of Bolivia, in New-York; J. W. CURRIER, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic, at New-York; RICHARD O. RIVAS, Consul-General of the United States of Colombia, to reside in New-York; CARL ADOLF GOTTLIEB ADAE, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Cincinnati, Ohio; JOAO P. D'ABEU, Vice-Consul of Portugal, at Springfield, Ill.; M. B. DE F. HENRIQUES, Vice-Consul of Portugal, at Boston, Mass.; CHRISTIAN BORES, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at New-York, and JOHN F. TUCKER, Vice-Consul of Portugal, at New-Bedford, Mass.

PERSONAL.

Señor VOGLIO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for Costa Rica, is now in this city, the guest of Senor GUTIERREZ, the Chargé d'Affairs of that country.

The Greek Minister, Mr. RANGABE, has been transferred from this country to France, and now represents his Kingdom at Paris. His Secretary and son remain Chargé d'Affairs here.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, has returned from an absence of several weeks at the North.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the following appointments of Internal Revenue officers:

Storekeepers—Platt Crosby, Twenty-fourth District, New-York; Josiah Snow, Fourth, Massachusetts; Edward L. Murphy, Second, New-York; A. Von Kleeist, Sixth, Virginia; R. F. Urville, Third, Pennsylvania; D. D. Holman, Fifth, Tennessee; William Clotenthy, Fifth, Tennessee; J. A. February, Second, Tennessee; John W. Prueits, Seventh, Kentucky; W. H. Potts, Twenty-third, Pennsylvania. Gaugers—Albert L. Childs, Twenty-fourth, New-York; Lewis P. Wetmore, Thirty-second, New-York; J. O. Ensly, Eighth, Kentucky.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following orders have been issued at the Navy Department:

Lieut.-Commander George B. White, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*; Ensign Louis W. Hussell, to receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Passed Assistant Paymaster Leonard Presley, to naval station at Mound City.

Detached—Commander J. B. Skerritt, from command of the *Portsmouth* and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commanders W. W. Hendrickson and J. B. Coughlan, from the *Portsmouth* and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander L. Kempff, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to the Receiving Ship *Independence*; Paymaster G. D. F. Barton from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to settle his accounts; Commander J. H. Gillies, from command of the late *Wateree* and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook, from the *Savanac* and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster E. M. Dunn, from the Naval Station at Mound City, and ordered to settle his accounts; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. L. Wheeler, from the *Onward*, and placed on waiting orders; Acting Surgeon J. Formtellotte, from the *Tyack* and placed on waiting orders; Acting Masters Alfred Weston and Edward Gorvity, Acting Ensigns John Wam and John Bennett, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. N. Gilmore, have been mustered out of the service.

OBITUARY.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Mr. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury under President BUCHANAN, and late a General in the Confederate States Army, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. COBB was standing, it appears, near the top of the main staircase of the hotel, talking with his wife, when he suddenly put his hand to his head and exclaimed, "I am ill—very ill!" then staggered against the balustrade, sank upon the landing and partially fainted. He was carried into the reception-room and placed on a lounge. He never revived, however, but after a convulsive struggle breathed his last.

Mr. COBB was born in Jefferson County, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815. His parents removed when he was quite young to Athens, in the same State, and in 1834 he graduated at Franklin College, in that city. He soon after commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1836. The following year he was elected by the Legislature Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit. During the period of three years, for which he held this office, he obtained a lucrative private practice, and displayed social qualities and mental abilities of no mean order. He obtained, at the same time, great personal popularity in his constituency. In 1843 he began his Congressional career, having been elected a member of the House of Representatives, in which, by three successive elections, he sat until 1850. In the Thirtieth Congress he was one of the most efficient defenders of the measures of President POLK's Administration relative to the Mexican war, and secured by his boldness and ability the enviable position of leader of his party. A prominent supporter of Gen. CASS for the Presidency in the canvass of 1848, he was placed in opposition by the election of Gen. TAYLOR; but on the assembling of the Thirty-first Congress, in December, 1849, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Being one of the most determined advocates of slavery extension, he constituted the Committees of the House accordingly. While the question of slavery in the Territories divided his political friends, and while the Executive Department of the Government was held by his political opponents, his official position was one of great danger and difficulty. Without bearing a very conspicuous part in the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, he was indefatigable in urging on all occasions the settlement finally adopted. A public pledge had, several months before, been signed by HENRY CLAY, COBB, and some fifty other members of Congress, of either party, that they would support no candidate thereafter who did not approve and agree to abide by the Adjustment. These measures were, however, opposed by many of his party, and an opposition was formed. Georgia became the battle-

Funeral of Gen. Gates, United States Army.

In accordance with the request of Major-Gen. McDOWELL, commanding Department of the East, Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD assumes command of the escort and directs the ceremonies at the funeral of Gen. GATES.

The escort will consist of the First Artillery, under Gen. HARRIS; a regiment of infantry from Gen. WARD's brigade, National Guard; a squadron of cavalry from Gen. POSTLEY's brigade, and the detachment of regulars from Governor's Island.

The funeral takes place on Sunday, noon.

Following is the order of Gen. McDOWELL:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, } NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 9, 1868. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 187. * * * * * * *

5. The companies and band of the First Regiment United States Artillery, serving in New-York Harbor, are hereby detailed as part of the funeral escort to the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM GATES, Colonel United States Army, (retired.)

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN, Lieutenant-Colonel First United States Artillery, (senior officer of the regiments present,) is charmed with the proper execution of this order, and will report in person with the companies under his command, (six in number,) to Brevet Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, U. S. A., at No. 6 East Twelfth-street, New-York City, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. * * *

By command of Major-Gen. McDOWELL.
ROBERT C. PERRY, Brevet Major U. S. A., Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following gentlemen will officiate as pall-bearers: Brevet Major-Gen. Harvey Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. Loomis, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Day, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. Merchant, Lieut.-Col. George W. Patten, Brevet Col. W. E. Prince, all of the United States Army.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The residence of HENRY COOK, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was entered on Thursday night by burglars, in the absence of the family, when they carried off $50 worth of jewelry and silver ware....SAMUEL WICKOFF, a Brooklynite, fell in Fulton-street and dislocated his knee....A fire occurred yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, in B. GALLAGHER's bakery, in the basement of Nos. 111 and 113 Cherry-street, caused by defective ovens. Damage to building, $50; owned by Mr. STEELE; fully insured. GALLAGHER's loss is $100; insured in the Jefferson Company....Another occurred in the cellar of the tenement-house No. 334 East Twenty-ninth-street, owned by JOHN SHEEHAN; $50 damage was the result; fully insured for $3,000 in the Manhattan Company....JOSEPHINE PERRY, aged 85 years, came into the Franklin-street Police-station yesterday, suffering from dangerous burns upon the arms and body. As she was too much under the influence of liquor to tell where she lived or how she received her injuries, the Sergeant in charge caused her removal to Bellevue Hospital.

CORONERS' CASES.—The remains of a female infant, about a day old, were found yesterday morning in a small box, which had been deposited in the doorway of No. 156 Maiden-lane. Coroner ROLLINS held the necessary inquest....An unknown man, about 30 years of age, and blind of one eye, was found yesterday lying dead on the extreme end of pier at the foot of Hubert-street, North River, among some hay under a shed. Coroner ROLLINS ordered the remains to be removed to the Morgue for inquest....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of JAMES QUINN, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, who died suddenly of disease of the heart at No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street.

NOVEL STREET CAR ON BROADWAY.—Yesterday a novel street car, the invention of Mr. J. K. GLENN, showed itself on Broadway, between the Battery and Astor House. It is constructed so as to obviate the necessity of rails, yet to move smoothly on irregular surfaces. It is now upon trial where the public will have an opportunity to judge for themselves of its performance.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE.—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH's lecture, previously announced to take place at the Academy of Music, will take place at the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church on the same evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The first annual report of the Brooklyn Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is just published. It contains a list of seventy-seven arrests and convictions during the past year; sets forth that about 5,000 documents of various kinds have been circulated, and that 145 complaints were received and investigated; that the receipts from all sources amounted to $1,456, while the expenditures amounted to $111 70 less. The amount of work done on slender means was, at least, a marvelous proportion to that done in New-York in the same time—a fact that speaks well for the manner in which the business of the Brooklyn Branch of the Society is managed.

STATE TAX OF KINGS COUNTY.—From a notification addressed to the Clerk of the Supervisors of Kings County, it appears that the amount of State tax levied on the county for the current year, commencing Oct. 1, 1868, at the rate of 5 4-5 mills on the dollar, is $845,205 29, being about $200,000 less than last year. The purposes stated as the basis of this tax are as follows: For schools, 1⅕ mills; for general purposes, 1⅕ mills; for bounty debt, 2 1-6 mills; for canals, ⅓ mill; for canals, floating debt, 83-780 mill; for Canada Creek Marine, 1-6 mill; for Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, ⅓ mill. The tax is levied on the valuation of property in the county, stated at $145,725,047.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES.—On Tuesday last a shoe store in Woodhaven, L. I., was forcibly entered and robbed of shoes and gaiters valued at $350. Information of the robbery having been conveyed to the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct, Williamsburg, Officers SEAMAN, GARRETSON and GARDNER, of that Precinct, yesterday succeeded in finding the property in a shanty on Newtown Creek, occupied by ADAM SEYMOUR. HERMANN WEINER and THOMAS COSTELLO were also in the shanty at the time, and the trio were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a woman named Mrs. CROOKE fell from a canal-boat, lying at the Atlantic Dock, and was drowned, despite the efforts which were made to rescue her. It seems that she had come over from New-York for the purpose of preparing for burial the body of a child which had died aboard the boat, and was in the act of leaving the vessel when the accident occurred. The body was not recovered. Mrs. CROOKE resided at No. 34 North Moore-street, New-York.

FOUND DEAD.—JOSEPH ROBERTS and his wife, residing on the Hunterfly-road, near the Union Cemetery, were found dead yesterday. The Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct made the discovery, but up to a late hour last evening were not able to say whether the bodies of deceased were found in the house or on the road. Coroner SMITH started out to investigate the cause of death.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—The office of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who succeeded in breaking open the safe and robbing it of the sum of $470.

THE WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the above institution during the month ending Oct. 8, was 446. The principal diseases were of the abdomen, heart, lungs and throat. Number of prescriptions, 1,023.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ALLEGED DRUGGING AND KIDNAPPING CASE.—The letter of JOHN JOHNSON, mentioned yesterday as having been received by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, in which the writer alleged that he was drugged in New-York, kidnapped and carried to Albany, where he was incarcerated on a charge of insanity, has been laid before Judge BEDLE. His Honor directed the Recorder to communicate with Police Justice COLE, of Albany, for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any charge against JOHNSON, and if there is none, to ask his release, in order that he may be taken as a witness before the Hudson County Grand Jury, against RYAN and HEENAN, charged with robbing him, and who are also suspected of being instrumental in getting him out of the way.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—A woman named MARY E EAGLES, who is separated from her husband, was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court at Newark and committed for trial on a charge of selling her mother-in-law's furniture, after having first caused her husband to be imprisoned on a charge of adultery....The first number of a new paper called *The Gazette*, was issued in Newark yesterday....The ladies of the Second Mountain Church of West Orange have been holding a grand fair the present week to aid in the purchase of a parsonage for their new church, and which came to a successful close last evening. Among the features were a series of artistic pictures arranged on the walls, formed of grasses and leaves, rustic arbors and bowers, an Arcadian lake, a cascade, a cornopia, a rustic work representing farms, cottages, &c.

Death of George H. Ritchie.

The death of GEORGE HARRISON RITCHIE, youngest son of the late THOMAS RITCHIE, of the *Richmond Enquirer*, was lately announced in our Southern Exchanges. In others, however, the name given was Mr. WM. F. RITCHIE, formerly editor of the paper named, and husband of ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE, actress and authoress. The first statement is the true one. Mr. GEORGE RITCHIE died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. M. STONE, in Washington City.

Speaking of the late Louisiana Democratic State Convention the New-Orleans *Times* says: "In it there were a few gentlemen of an excitable character, who strove to commit the party to extreme and violent measures and ideas, and who inaugurated in the usual row fashion. But happily they were repressed and discomfited by the majority, and all their propositions voted down. The resolutions and measures, which obtained the approval of the body, were of the most conservative and judicious character, and placed the Democracy of this State on high grounds. It is on these grounds alone the party can succeed in this State and the South. Unquiet, revolutionary, thoughtless and turbulent schemes and screeches have already done our section harm enough."

The vast amount of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New-York is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country, and to the hundreds of foreign ports. They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya and Chamomile Bark, and all the world knows full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Widely-Circulated Sunday Newspaper in the Country.

The Sunday Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, besides giving all the news of the day, by telegraph and correspondence, furnishes its readers with a larger amount of literary reading matter than any other paper published in the United States, not excepting the literary weeklies. Its columns contain, from week to week, the best Stories, Poems and Critical Articles that appear in the English Magazines, to which comparatively few readers in this country have access; choice extracts from all new books, English and American; carefully-compiled articles on subjects of general interest, &c., &c. It thus aims to keep its readers advised of whatever is going on in Politics, Literature, Science and Art; and the fact that its circulation is constantly and rapidly increasing, shows that the public feel the need and appreciate the value of such a journal.

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. MR. GOLIAH, a very mysterious and at the same time amusing story.
2. A PAGE OF CHOICE EXTRACTS from the newest magazines and books.
3. THE DRAMA AT HOME AND ABROAD, with notes and gossip concerning plays and players.
4. REVIEWS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, with Literary and Personal gossip concerning BOOKS and AUTHORS.
5. WOMEN AND DRESS, a lively article, by a well-known writer, on the Follies and Caprices of Woman's Dress, and Man's responsibility for them.
6. ARTICLES OF INTEREST on affairs in the City and vicinity.
7. CORRESPONDENCE from various parts of the world.
8. THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY—Account of the grand opening of this new and important institution of popular learning.

Besides a large variety of interesting miscellaneous reading.

The large circulation of the Sunday Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in this City and vicinity, renders it one of the best ADVERTISING MEDIUMS that business men could select. It circulates among a large and intelligent class of readers, whom it is for the interest of every business man to reach. Advertisements for the SUNDAY EDITION should be sent in as early as possible Saturday Evening, in order to secure the proper classification.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Fall Hats.—Our styles for gentlemen are th styles for the season, and an extensive variety for boys and youth.

WARNOCK, Hatter,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECORPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye AND CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE

are articles that have fairly earned the great popularity they enjoy. The first mentioned gives the hair a beautiful black or brown color, and can be used without interruption of the latter nave it a perfect, natural appearance, and keeps it and the scalp in splendid condition. Depot, No. 6 Astor House; manufactory, No. 68 Maiden-lane.

"There's Health in the Breeze."

And as you ride along with your sick wife over the country road there is perfume from the green fields, the waving grain, the while the growing corn and the fresh and fragrant shrubbery that adorn the way, have you noticed the Sumach among them with its little scarlet berry? Do you know of the marvelous medicinal qualities, you would examine it with great interest.

The U. S. RHUS MFG. CO. have, by expensive and scientific experiments, succeeded in extracting the virtues of the berry in the form of a delicious wine for the invalid and sick. Physicians of eminence are prescribing it for their patients, and with great benefit, in cases of Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Debility, and as a Tonic Refrigerant in Fevers and for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia. Depot No. 600 Greenwich-st., New-York. For sale by Druggists.

To Life Insurance Agents, Teachers, CANVASSERS AND OTHERS: ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY DESIRES TO PROCURE THE SERVICES OF A FEW COMPETENT MEN TO ACT AS AGENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY. A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE PAID TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUITABLE PERSONS GENERAL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS B. H. W., POST-OFFICE BOX No. 5,023.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—HARD & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder-braces, Supporters, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DANIELS—ACLY.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. C. G. Acly, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. J. F. Schroeder, SAMUEL N. DANIELS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CARRIE D. ACLY.

LIVINGSTON—LOTT.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. C. L. Wells, JOHN H. LIVINGSTON to MARIA J., daughter of Hon. John A. Lott.

LIVINGSTON—HASKELTINE.—At Emanuel Church, Boston, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Huntington, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of New-York, to FRANCES CLARISSA, daughter of the late Mayo Haskeltine.

MITCHELL—PRICE.—On Monday, Oct. 5, by Rev. George B. Chambers, JOSEPH MITCHELL to MARY PRICE, all of this City.

STANDENWICK—GURR.—Near Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. G. Gurr, WM. STANDENWICK, of Staten Island, to LUCY C., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

SAMUELSON—SCHUBCK.—At Mount Eden, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Thomas, JOSEPH SAMUELSON to JANE A. SCHUBCK, eldest daughter of M. Schübck.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

WILLIS—DUYCKINCK.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, WM. M. WILLIS to JULIA FRANCES, daughter of the late John H. Duyckinck, both of this City.

WRIGHT—HOWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, of New-York, EDWARD J. WRIGHT, of Greenwich, Conn., to ISABELLA B., daughter of Dr. A. A. Howell, of Allentown, N. J.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 8, JOSEPHINE, only daugh er of Josephine M. and Aaron C. Allen, aged 1 year. 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 West 45th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

EMMEL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868, at Brooklyn, CHARLOTTE MARY, wife of Ferdinand Emmel, aged 29 years, youngest daughter of Samuel Welply, Esq., Macroom, County Cork, Ireland.

☞ Cork, Ireland, and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

GATES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at his late residence, No. 5 East 12th-st., Gen. WILLIAM GATES, U. S. A., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the military in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Trinity Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALL.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 8, EMMA, wife of S. C. Hall, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stapleton.

HARDING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, CATHARINE SLOVER, wife of Wm. A. Harding, and daughter of Capt. Gideon Fountain.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from No. 174 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 8, Miss ANN HUNTER, daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Fresh Pond, L. I., on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Carriages at Hunter's Point at 12¾ o'clock.

HOYT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, BUSSEL HOYT, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 8, after a short illness, MARY MURPHY, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her sons, Michael and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her son's residence, No. 145 West 10th-st., on next Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

McCREADY.—In Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 9, LENORA A., daughter of Henry and Ann McCready, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 123d-st., west of 3d-av.

McCLOSKEY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, at No. 16 East 28th-st., New-York, Mrs. ELEANOR McCLOSKEY, widow of George McCloskey, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, MARY AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of E. W. and Elizabeth North, aged 14 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her parents, No. 4 Willow-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M.

PORTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, after a short illness, JAMES PORTER, eldest son of William and Mary A. Porter.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, 113th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SCHOLEY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, after a lingering illness, MARY B., wife of Charles Scholey, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, J. R. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 355 West 19th-st.

SHERMAN.—At Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, in the 28th year of her age, HANNAH B., wife of Arthur W. Sherman, and daughter of Thomas P. Buckley, Esq., of East Providence, R. I.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, at East Providence, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE COLDS.

How often people take cold without knowing how or in what way they have laid themselves liable to get it. Other times they endure the greatest exposure without feeling any effect from it, for the simple reason that the digestive powers are in a tolerably healthy condition. When they take cold easy, some of the channels must be rocked up, and nature has not the power to carry it off. In fact, it is almost impossible to take any disease, whether contagious or not, when the organs of the liver and stomach perform their natural functions.

As soon as a person takes cold, get a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. First take a dose of the pills, and then take a wineglassful of the syrup three times a day, or a tablespoonful six or eight times a day, and take one Mandrake Pill every night, or every other night, just enough to keep the bowels gently open for a few days: this will carry the cold off and leave the system healthy; persons being more apt to take cold when they are bilious, or when the liver and stomach are in a torpid condition. More than one-half of the lung diseases proceed from a disordered stomach. A coated tongue, sick headache, eatarrh and ulcerated throat are all caused by a disordered stomach, and it does about as much good to cure out an ulcerated throat with cosmetic as to scrape a coated tongue with a knife, as many are apt to do to keep it clean. The result is only temporary; the cause is not removed. It is an acid or sour stomach that ulcerates the throat, and if it continues in that condition, it runs down into the bronchial tubes and consumption and death follow. As soon as persons get a cold, the first thing they fly to is something to stop the cough, and which stops the natural action of the whole system. The liver and stomach become more morbid than ever, the cold is not carried off, but checked, and with every slight change in the weather it breaks out again, and before they are aware of it the lungs are a mass of sores, and they find themselves in consumption. Now, if that first cold was properly carried off, which Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills will do, (and sometimes the Mandrake Pills alone will do it,) there would not be one-fourth the cases of lung diseases there are now. Consumptives, when you find the disease is fastened on you, do not stop the cough; for if you do you are sure to die. No one was ever cured, when its was deeply seated, with remedies used to stop the cough. The only reason why Dr. Schenck is so skillful in curing seated consumption is, his Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and liver, and create a good appetite, while the Pulmonic Syrup is ripening the matter in the lungs, and by using the richest kind of food new and healthy blood is made, and frequently the patient is restored to robust health, and often, too, when one lung is nearly gone.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New-York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868. }

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK, and other places, have made preparations to visit the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION in various Election Districts of this city; AND WHEREAS it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to DETECT, ARREST AND PUNISH, with merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with THE RIGHTS OF THE LEGAL VOTERS and citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the City of Philadelphia on the day of the general election. *And I do hereby call upon all police officers* to be active and vigilant in ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS, with a view to their SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN, District-Attorney.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY!

TAKE NOTICE THAT TO-MORROW MORNING, the initial chapters of a new and BRILLIANT SERIAL ROMANCE, written for simultaneous and exclusive publication in the

SUNDAY MERCURY

and a leading London periodical, will appear in the columns of that widely circulated ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE, under the title of

THE BLUE-EYED WITCH;
OR,
NOT A FRIEND IN THE WORLD.

This powerful story, in which passions that sometimes change men into fiends and women into furies, are portrayed in all their terrible intensity, is by

PIERCE EGAN, Esq.,

author of "Fair Lidias," "The Poor Girl," "Lady Maud," "Eve; Or, An Angel of Innocence," &c., &c., and transcends, in depth and variety of interest, any of the stories he has heretofore given to the world.

Lord Byron says:

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned,"

and all that the great poet could have conceived of the desperation, the tenacity of purpose, the subtlety and the cruelty of the haughtiest and fiercest of the sex under such circumstances, seems to be embodied in the character of Sybil Havering, the "Blue-Eyed Witch." Talented, selfish, relentless and fearless, with a will of iron and eyes that read at a glance the weaknesses of human nature, she pursues the course which her revenge and hatred suggest, without a tremor or a tear. The author has given her a lover who is her utter antithesis. Weak, generous, honorable and diffident, he surrenders himself body and soul to the beautiful enchantress, who rules him absolutely, and both as lover and husband as absolutely despises him. But she has another lover of a different stamp, with a will as strong as her own, though gifted with nobler and purer instincts. Him she loves, fascinates, deceives and finally disgusts. Forsaken and contemned, she employs all the "Witcheries" which nature has placed at her disposal, backed by an ample fortune, in the endeavor to consummate her schemes of vengeance. Her father, Sir Wilfred Havering, is the fitting sire of such a siren. They hate each other cordially, and out of the warfare between the two spring some of the most thrilling and terrible scenes in this wild and wondrous story.

To give the plot in detail would be to mar, in some degree, the feast awaiting the readers of the romance. The opening chapters in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will give such assurance of the quality of the banquet that whoever tastes will continue to revel on the mental entertainment provided, until the last course is finished, and then sigh to think that it is concluded. It is hard to part company with such creations of genius as Pierce Egan and evil in the pages of the "Blue-Eyed Witch; Or, Not a Friend in the World."

Truly, Pierce Egan must have a populous brain. Out of it troop the embodiments of all the passions and sentiments, vices and virtues, to be found in actual life in all the diversities of shape they there assume. Nor is he less happy in the grouping of characters and surrounding them with circumstances which bring their peculiarities into strong contrast, and imparting to the pages which chronicle their doings a charming variety. There is not a dull paragraph in his new story—not a single rawning place between the first line and the last. No long dimensional gaps break the unity of the narrative. The chain of events is a continuous chain, every link of which has a purpose, and tends to the completeness of the whole. The mother wit of his jocose characters is natural, not artificial, and never put in an appearance twice. Every figure he brings out in his phantasmagoric pictures as a new creation, and has no relation, nor is even suggestive of, those who have gone before. It is this faculty of continually peopling his realm of fiction with unique characters, strongly individualized, that has given his productions such extraordinary prestige on both sides of the Atlantic. He is, as all the world knows, a *sensational writer*. In other words his aim is to command the most intense interest in his stories, and he does command it. He establishes, so to speak, a lien on the imagination of the reader, hence his curiosity continually on the qui vive, and never relaxes his hold upon his feelings from the initial chapter of the romance to its *denouement*.

These remarks will be found to apply with peculiar force to the story of "The Blue-Eyed Witch; or, Not a Friend in the World." Its opens in the garden of an old Manor House in Herefordshire, England, toward the close of the month of May. A picture—so graphic that it seems actually to bring the beautiful scene before the reader's eyes—is given of the ancient mansion with its ample terrace, and grounds laid out with broad walks and tree-shaded alleys in the quaint style of the seventeenth century. In the orchard walks the handsome young heir of a neighboring domain is making tender love to a beautiful daughter of Sir Wilfred Havering, the owner of the estate, a wealthy Baronet and widower of aristocratic lineage, who bears an evil name. Eardley Aylmer Castleford and Sybil Havering are the names of the pair, and Sybil is the heroine of the story. She is beautiful, but weak and vacillating; she is haughty, cold, and subtle. The conversation shows that he at once worships, dreads and doubts the fascinating beauty. He has accomplished a conquest, she alternately fascinates and chills him, but finally throws herself into his arms and promises to become his bride. The lady is wonderfully beautiful, but in her cold sapphire blue eyes is an expression which makes even her lover shiver when he encounters them. They produce a strange effect upon all who meet their glance. Even her stern and terrible father feels their influence. She suspects him of the murder of her mother, (who had mysteriously disappeared when she was an infant,) and hates him with all the strength of her soul, a feeling which the moody Baronet returns without any attempt at concealment. He chooses that she should wed young Castleford, and Sybil, for reasons of her own, consents. While the nuptial preparations are in progress there appears upon the scene a certain Capt. Rowland Alberic Ardley, her cousin, a man of commanding presence and great decision of character, the opposite in all respects of her sullen and submissive adorer, Castleford. With Ardley she talks, for the first night, wildly and love, and he, although his heart is not touched, is bewitched by the blue-eyed beauty. They meet secretly, as they suppose. She assures him that she is disengaged, and a rapturous scene ensues. Castleford is an uninterested witness of the interview, and, confronting them as they are about to part, strikes Ardley with his riding-whip, and challenges him. As Ardley poises the spot appointed for the duel, he is shot down by an unseen hand. Sybil's father, who is aware of her sudden passion for the Captain, and who has reason that no small sum hangs on his life, has suborned upon the ground and urges Castleford to fly, lest he should be arrested for murdering his antagonist. Confused and bewildered, he hastily departs. Ardley, however, lives, and is, for a time, apparently a confirmed lunatic. But she plots revenge. Finally, hearing that Ardley has recovered from his wound and is betrothed to another, she renews her engagement with her infatuated lover, Eardley Castleford, and accompanies him and her father to London, under pretense of reinducing her former lover to obtain an interview with Capt. A., and ascertain whether he still cares for her. With the assistance of her maid, Sopora Hardy, she discovers his whereabouts and unexpectedly appears before him. He treats her with scorn and contempt, rejects her advances with loathing, and soon after marries Theneoforward she devotes all the energies of her soul to revenge, and her efforts to obtain it the chief interest of the story centers. She marries Castleford, and subsequently discovers that her mother is not dead, as she had been led to believe. Mother and daughter meet, and this event leads to incidents and disclosures of the most exciting and extraordinary nature. The whole plot is carried out by the "Blue-Eyed Witch" in a war of vengeance against those she hates, in which she exhibits a talent for strategy, a faculty for dissimulation, and a diabolical persistency, which would astonish the scrolled of the arch-fiend himself. The plots and counterplots of the father and daughter, and the adventures and vicissitudes of fortune—growing out of the latter's unconscious—which form the main and better characters of this wonderful life-drama, have few parallels in modern fiction.

The installment of the story to appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will give the reader a foretaste of its merits, and it will be followed up by from six to eight columns every week until the "strange, eventful history" is completed. It would detract from the enjoyment in store for the public as the narrative advances to give more than a glimpse of its tenor in this advertisement; but it may be said without fear of exaggeration that nowhere, in its structure, plot, dialogue, description, scenes and situations, "The Blue-Eyed Witch" surpasses any work of fiction that has appeared or appears in the pages of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE ADVANCE SHEETS of the romance, for which a larger sum has been paid than for any of its predecessors by the same popular author, have all been received, and the instalments will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY simultaneously with their publication in London.

The announcement of a new story by a writer who is so great a favorite with the million as PIERCE EGAN, will, of course, increase the usual demand for the SUNDAY MERCURY by many thousands. To meet this extra call,

EIGHT THOUSAND ADDITIONAL COPIES will be printed to-morrow, which number will raise the entire edition to about four times the sum total of copies printed and sold by all the other Sunday paper establishments in the City of New-York. It is because of this enormous circulation and the immense business patronage which it naturally and necessarily attracts, that the PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER is enabled to purvey for its readers the choicest stories of the most admired romancers of the Old World and the New, paying a copyright price both for the foreign and American productions which appear exclusively in its columns. The sum paid in gold for "The Blue-Eyed Witch" on receipt of the proof-sheets from Mr. Egan's London publishers, would probably cancel the obligations of all the other Sunday papers for original matter for a whole year.

It is to be hoped that the extra edition will be large enough to prevent disappointments, but it should not be the case an abstract of to-morrow's instalment will be prefixed to that of the ensuing Sunday, and the edition will be again augmented. Still, as even the capacities of lightning presses have their limits, it will be well for all who desire to make *sure* of copies to purchase early.

FEW PEOPLE UNACQUAINTED WITH physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:15, and G, 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 34 Dey-st.

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FINANCIAL.

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No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by act of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.
Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenues A and Second River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1887.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons making such proposals are required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Sept. 26, 1868.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England issued. Circular letters of credit granted.
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A choice cabinet collection of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 19) of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., N. Y., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer in Pittsburg, to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 16th day of October, at 10 A. M.
J. M. KUNKLE, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order,
H. M. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 129th-ave. and 31st-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
No. 41 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day.
A. L. PUFFER, Secretary.
SEPT. 30, 1868.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 16, 1868.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, Approved Sept. 4, 1868, providing for the funding of the unfunded bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Compromise Bonds, on the 1st day of January, 1869.
P. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 103, and accrued interest, in currency.
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st.,
COBB & AUFERMANN, 20 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 800 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

President—ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH.
Vice-President—WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer—RICHARD J. THORNE.
Secretary—C. A. HARPER.
Counsel—VOSS & McDANIEL.
TRUSTEES.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company, New-York.
RICHARD J. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York.
Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Supreme Court, Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. WILLIAM D. SNOW, New-York.
SAMUEL U. F. ODELL, Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.
Hon. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs of Albany, N. Y.
H. F. SPAULDING, Spaulding, Hunt & Co., N. Y.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, Chas. M. Connolly & Co., N.Y.
JOHN L. MORTIMER, Mortimer & Debost, N. Y.
WM. B. GUION, Williams & Guion, N. Y.
RUFUS R. GRAVES, R. R. Graves & Co., N. Y.
ELISHA BROOKS, Brooks Brothers, N. Y.
JOHN S. KELLOGG, Taylor, N. Y.
ALFRED NELSON, William & Alfred Nelson, N. Y.
W. E. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
JOHN W. ANDERSON, Anderson & Sage, N. Y.
HENRY M. TABER, C. C. & H. M. Taber, N. Y.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.
JOHN HARRISON, H. Harrison & Christ, Jay & Co., N.Y.
A. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
CHARLES T. SHEPARD, President Board of Trade, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ALFRED HUNROE, President National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE W. CUYLER, President National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.
JAMES N. MATTHEWS, Editor and Proprietor *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.
N. C. SIMONS, Simons & Grissey, Buffalo, N. Y.
HORACE S. SHEBRIDGE, President Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
T. J. S. FLINT, Flint & Co., New-York, and Flint, Peyton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, President Niagara County National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.
EMERY RACED BROWELL, Cashier First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. O. NOBLE, President Keystone National Bank, Erie, Penn.
H. M. FLAGLER, Rockfeller, Andrews & Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. BLAIR, Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
AGUS SMITH, Mulliken, Smith & Williams.
E. D. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich.
We are authorized to sell the residue of the stock of this Company.
The lines will be completed to Chicago by the 1st of October.
Now in connection with all the Eastern States, and will, shortly, be in connection with all the commercial centres of the country with no unprofitable branches.
A paying business already secured, and the proceeds of the sale of stock are to be expended in further extensions of the lines, and additional wires to meet the demands of business. This stock is offered on liberal terms.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting with the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $30 each, payable $10 cash, $10 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORY INSTRUCT US TO SAY THAT IT WILL BE WITHDRAWN AT AN EARLY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 30 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply at the
Offices of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Or of SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. B. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
R. S. EMMERSER, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
C. P. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first day of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,554,031 96
Overdrafts	7,530 15
United States Bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	4,130 04
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	345,629 77
Due from approved reserve agents in New-York City—American Exchange Bank	25,454 23
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	4,130 04
Current expenses	$17,011 44
Taxes paid	7,359 51 — 24,370 95
Premiums	8,421 54
Cash items, including stamps	17,441 45
Exchanges for Clearing-house	96,235 66
Bills of other National Banks	16,885 00
Bills of other Banking Associations	4,026 00
Fractional Currency	10,033 00
Specie	15,399 35
Legal tender-notes	286,437 00
Compound-interest notes	4, 74 00
Three per cent. Certificates	90,000 00
Total	$2,926,269 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Profit and loss	131,012 26
Circulating notes outstanding	196,720 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	20,859 00
Individual deposits	$1,660,741 81
Certified checks	39,995 03 — 1,73 ,737 84
Total	$2,926,269 10

I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of October, 1868.
FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,324,924 49
Overdrafts	2,806 78
United States bonds to secure circulation	270,000 00
Other stocks	1,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	198,597 76
Banking-house	25,000 00
Current expenses	37,175 51
Cash items	36,624 25
Exchanges for Clearing-house	201,163 60
Bills of other National Banks	15,000 00
Fractional currency	5,250 00
Specie	77,562 45
Legal-tender notes	254,454 00
Three per cent. certificates	400,000 00
Total	$4,303,565 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	212,857 62
Profit and loss	16,484 79
Circulation, National	231,118 00
Circulation, State	20,454 00
Individual deposits	2,237,182 47
Due banks and bankers	81,768 09
Total	$4,303,565 97

I, ALEXANDER HENDRY, Cashier of the Market National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALEX. HENDRY, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of October, 1868.
THOS. HERWOOD, Notary Public,
Is and for the City and County of New-York.
[Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid MONDAY, the 2d day of November, 1868, by Peter S. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Courthouse. The transfer books will be closed SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

On and after the 15th October, the price of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds will be 87. Subscriptions prior to that date will be received for a limited amount at 85 from parties who must state the number wanted and the day they will take them up.
R. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, 45 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day cancelled by act. of Board, numbered as follows: 62, 142, 198, 227, 236, 168, 248, 281, 295, 304, 466, 58, 466, 468, 440, 504, 522, 530, 45, and 110, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of said mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
T. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
T. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	112¾	113	5-20 Coupon, '67	106¾	106¾
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '65	108	108¼
5-20 Reg., '62	104¾	105¾	10-40 Registered	103½	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	112¾	10-40 Coupon	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	110¾	111¾	Gold	135¾	136
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	110¾	U. S. Cur. Fund	99	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108¾	108¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement Bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually. by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 68 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 2d, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
JOHN A. MORRIS, Jr., Cashier. GEORGE F. NOLSON, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bond-st., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DAY INTEREST from Oct. 1.
Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. FREE OF TAX.
DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1. BOOKS in English, French and German. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 28th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid. Free from Government tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Sixth-av., corner of Laight-st. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German.
Assets, $31,450,000. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KELLER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 47th-st. and 6th-av., open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from the date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL SWENY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts.—Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. CHARLES H. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
A. J. ULLISTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING AT OR NEAR ST. SIMON'S, GEORGIA.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1868, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct and complete a third order light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near St. Simon's, Georgia, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained upon application to this office.
E. B. SHUBRICK, Lieutenant.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 26, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENES AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868.
PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, packed in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
1,300 pounds first quality, thoroughly smoked, clear-ribbed BACON SIDES.
900 pounds SMOKED HAMS, first quality, sugar-cured, to be bagged and packed in tierces.
400 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other "Family" FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
65 barrels yellow CORN MEAL.
10,000 pounds WHITE BEANS in barrels.
4,510 pounds SPLIT PEAS—first quality.
3,000 pounds HOMINY, first quality white flint corn No. 1.
2,500 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.
5,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in original bags.
30,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, full head-lined.
6,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR.
1,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half barrels of twenty-two gallons each.
2,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
10,000 pounds good hard SOAP.
1,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong half barrels.
4 dozen cans ASSORTED FRUITS.
4 dozen cans ASSORTED JELLIES.
25 dozen cans PEACHES.
50 dozen cans TOMATOES.
Bids for Coffee and sugar to be made duty paid.
A member of each firm is invited to be present when bids are opened.
C. H. BURNS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and U. S. U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. Oct. 21, 1868, for the transportation of Government troops and stores from Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Palatka, Picolata and St. Augustine, Fla.
Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.
All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.
The contract will run for one year.
The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.
Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.
E. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

MACHINERY.

A HICKS ENGINE FOR SALE—BOUGHT for a twenty-horse power; sold over $2,000; will be sold, engine and boiler, for $800, if removed immediately. Can be seen at Section 9's brick yard, Fort Lee. For further information can be obtained of RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, South Orange, N. J. Has been tried but a few times in experimenting.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—16-INCH cylinder by 24 inch stroke; has two fine boilers and steam pumps attached; a superior article; now running, in thorough working order. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE HORIZONTAL ENgine and boiler, and 6 horse power; all in good order. Apply at 24-ter Railroad Office, 42d-st and 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON, CHEAP; has a good run of business. Apply No. 795 Morton-st., corner Prince; rent low.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES IN
151 PLOTS,
AT FORT WASHINGTON,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN, JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, Oct. 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated
FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,
Consisting of 128 acres in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 204th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the island are included in this tract. The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property. SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st., or to Lockwood & Crosby, attorneys for executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
CHERRY HILL.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME country seat at Huntington, L. I., the residence of the late Hon. C. C. Cambreleng.
R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Executor, KALMIA, Huntington, L. I.
This beautiful country seat is situated 24 miles from the village of Huntington, L. I., on a point of land extending into Huntington Bay, known as West Neck. It comprises about 63 acres of high land, lying 70 feet above high-water mark, on one side forming a bold cliff of that height, overlooking the Bay. The residence is an English cottage of brick, stuccoed, built in a most substantial manner, under the immediate personal supervision of the late occupant. It contains a library, drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, attic and cellars.
There are also a green-house and a grapery, the latter well-stocked, a gardener's lodge, convenient barns, icehouses, &c., &c. There is also a quantity of fruit-bearing trees, some of them having been imported expressly for this estate. About 23 acres of the land are covered by a fine rich growth of trees and underbrush undergrowth of kalmias; the remainder is divided into gardens and meadow land. There is a beautiful silver beach, most admirably adapted to bathing, and the adjoining waters are fitted by nature for the sport of superior quality. The harbor is the best on Long Island, large and perfectly sheltered.
For the healthiness, the great natural beauty, its finesses for bathing and yachting, this place cannot be surpassed.
It is accessible from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, and during the Summer by boat.
For maps and terms of sale apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood and black walnut suites in crimson and gold figured brocatelle, in terry, in crimson and white striped reps and green plush, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, oriental and other engravings, Furbish easy chairs, black walnut bookcases, black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, hair, feather and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, rosewood and black walnut wardrobes, blankets, white Pittsburgh bedstead, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, carved black walnut marble-top buffets; also a number of goods removed from the late imported sale of G. A. Joseph & Co., gilt and decorated China cups and saucers, breakfast, dinner and tea plates, papier-mache trays, fine Parian figures and vases, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, window shades, &c.
Also, for account of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, a number of trunks and packages, &c., of unclaimed baggage.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
carved rosewood round corners 6-octave piano, made by the Driggs Patent Piano Company, fine tone and finish; mahogany-frame 6-pocket billiard-table, with cues, counters, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF MCKEAN, ELK AND POTTER, PENNSYLVANIA.
The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.
These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Lake Shore and Erie Road, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.
The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, and farmers and others, is especially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, also covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern states, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.
Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information, can be furnished upon application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 406 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
DERBY, CONN., FOR SALE VERY desirable three-story modern built frame houses, on 123-ft. north side, 199½ feet east of 1st-av., at auction, LAWRENCE STATION will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.. SATURDAY, Oct. 17
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended for and sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN. NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80; gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30; currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PASSAGE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TRIBUNAL STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 73 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA.....Oct. 10 CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31
IOWA.....Oct. 17 BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7
COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24 CALIFORNIA.....Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Oct. 15 PALESTINE.....Oct. 29
SAMARIA.....Oct. 22 PALMYRA.....Oct. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 16.—ODE N QUEEN, Capt. T. T. KING, connects with COLORADO, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving San Francisco connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 5, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARRIZAL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

ST. THOMAS, Capt. E. T. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. ZINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. CHAS. H. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid sidewheel steamers

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at 4th times under covered pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
MARION.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Oct. 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, H. & E. PEIXOTTO. Forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will seal on the following Thursday.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT

Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on FRIDAY, Oct. 2. Freight forwarded by this steamer to San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American steamship Company's steamer Oct. 6. Apply to W. FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

HAVANA, BISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant iron steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60, currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMSETH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway.

RAILROADS

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

5 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 21, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods for merchandize to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 5 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same ay. Freight taken at the lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the north. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with Drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from 30th-st. to Fishkill, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Office of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Orford,) Hamburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. Sunday trains stop at principal stations only. Connects at Jamaica, Hinsdale, Hicksville and all stations east.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant train for the West.

11 P. M. Way Train daily for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Through Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

W. H. BARD, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:23, 5:35 and 6:02 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:23 and 5:35 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ST. CROIX DANISH WEST INDIES.—Mrs. A. Dunlop can accommodate a few more boarders or two families, and two or more single gentlemen; situation very desirable; accommodations excellent; terms reasonable. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing S. H., United States Branch Post Office, Station E., No. 224 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY NEXT, AT ELIZABETH, Orange, Yonkers or Fordham, a medium-sized, fully-furnished cottage, near depot; parties having desirable premises can find a careful and responsible tenant. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 235 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH his servant, the whole second floor, unfurnished, with use of kitchen, of a house situated between 6th and 8th ave. Address particulars, with price, to L. Box 2,631 Post Office.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE HOUSE AND GOOD location, six or eight unfurnished rooms, by an adult American family; would board owner or occupant if desired. Address, for two weeks, PERMANENT, Box No. 2,338 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, A three-story house, in good order and in good location; between 8th and 45th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Address R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, suitable for Winter and Summer residence; within easy distance of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A small family. Address, with full particulars, J. B. F., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE and all modern conveniences, at No. 30 West 23d-st., formerly at No. 164 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS—Parlor and two bedrooms to connect, with all the modern conveniences and unexceptionable accommodations, in a first-class location; price not to exceed $75 per week; best of reference required and given. Address Box No. 3,198 New-York Post Office.

ROOMS AND PRIVATE TABLE IF WANTED.—A lady having a first-class house in West 33d-st., near 5th-av., can give to one or two families her parlor floor and third floor, and private tables if wanted; also, a few rooms on fourth floor; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 39 West 33d-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR Union-square, wish to let to one or two gentlemen a large front room and dressing-room, with board, if preferred; references exchanged. Address A. X., Box No. 4,956 Post Office.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF TWO adults, child and servant, would rent a furnished house to a private family with whom they could board upon very reasonable terms. Address G. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED IN A Grate-house by a gentleman, with the comforts of a home; must be in a healthy location, and Jersey preferred. Terms and particulars to be addressed to Mr. WILSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen; rent low. Apply at No. 333 West 24th-st., near Pike's Opera House.

NO. 21 5TH-AV.—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished apartments, en suite or single, with first-class board in a private house; highest references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IN HARLEM, BY A young lady, who will give instruction in the English branches, French and music, in part payment. Address M. V., Station L, Harlem.

ONE LARGE, DESIRABLE, FURNISHED front room, southern exposure, with excellent table, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location unexceptionable. No. 271 West 11th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, to let to gentlemen in a quiet house. Apply at No. 878 Broadway, above 18th-st. E. P. HOYT.

NO. 53 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, FIRST floor, front parlor with bedroom, private table of board; single rooms, and for gentlemen rooming together.

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square. (old number, 70;) references required.

NO. 37 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, a few doors west of Madison-square, en suite or separately; full board. Address J. R., Box No. 2,631 Post Office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house to rent with board; other rooms if required. Possession at No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; reference.

AT NO. 73 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av., two nice furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required; prices low.

A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let, with private table, at No. 139 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board and home comforts for families and gentlemen. No. 55 Clinton-place, near 8th-av.

FIFTH-AV., 297—A SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with private table; references.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, private bath and all conveniences first-class, with board, for a party of gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board. No. 1,120 Broadway.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PARK.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. Bath and gas.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-Square, (23d-st.,) has one elegant suite of rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room and two bedrooms, with private table only, and all modern conveniences, to rent for the season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family of four grown-up will let with board, a suite of three handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, separately or together, to a party of gentlemen or a family of adults; house has all improvements; locality first-class, near cars and ferries; storage for trunks; one additional chamber with large closet on third floor can be had if desired. Address H. Post Office Box No. 2,465, New-York.

A SUITE OF THREE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a family of adults; house has all improvements; locality first-class, near cars and ferries; storage for trunks; one additional chamber on third floor; will take large closet, can be had if desired. Address H., Box No. 2,465 Post Office Box No. 2,465, New-York.

NO. 139 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW rooms on second floor; modern conveniences; to gentlemen only, without meals; or board on Sundays, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL, LARGE, FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, may be obtained, with or without full or partial board, at No. 47 East 26th-st., second door from Madison-square.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—The entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; also other rooms; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A with board, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; location 54th-st.; references exchanged. For particulars, inquire of W. U. B., No. 103 Lafayette-st.

PARTIES DESIRING A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, with private table, in a private house, can obtain the same at No. 20 5th-st., may address A. Y. W., Station D, Bible House.

NO. 314 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board, in a private (American) family where there are no children; modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 20TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.—A private family living in their own house will let a third floor front room to one or two gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square. A furnished second floor, consisting of one large bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to let to one gentleman only. Without board.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen or families, with board; private table if desired; also single and location first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board and home comforts, for families and gentlemen; furniture new; location perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEmen and wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family; best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 312 West 23d-st.

TO LET—ONE SMALL AND TWO LARGE rooms on second floor of house No. 220 Bowery; suitable for dentist, hair-dresser, or any light business. Apply in the photograph gallery.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FOUR doors from Fifth-av.—Large front room and hall room communicating, and hall-room to let, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with or without board, to first-class parties only, a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor of No. 248 5th-av.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A handsomely furnished front room, on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT No. 159 West 16th-st., without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN floors, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK —Furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH A board, to a gentleman and wife; also one for two single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with superior board, in a first-class house and desirable neighborhood. Call at No. 4.7 West 22d-st., (one block from line of 23d-st. stages.)

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room, communicating, and nail room to let, with or without board.

AN ENGLISH LADY OFFERS DELIGHTful rooms to two gentlemen, or a gentleman, with breakfast. Cards at PORTER'S, chemist, 42d-st. and Broadway.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board; also doctor's office, No. 506 5th-av., between 42d and 43d-st.

NO. 87 CLISTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms on fourth floor to let, with first-class board.

HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH board in a private family of adults. Apply at No. 2 6 West 45th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms with board; references given and required.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms on second floor; finest location in the City; terms reasonable.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable rooms, well furnished, for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; also two elegant suites of rooms for gentleman and wife.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished room to let, to one or two gentlemen, at No. 1,216 Broadway. References required.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, WITH A private table if desired, to let at No. 163 East 31st-st., Gramercy-park; references exchanged.

A.—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, to rent, with first-class board. Apply at No. 40 East 19th-st. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 87 HENRY-St.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor; also single rooms for gentlemen. No. 34 5TH AV.—NO. 207, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to families, with private table; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av, suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 24 EAST 19TH-ST.—ENTIRE FLOOR to let, with private table, to a family or party of gentlemen; no other boarders; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET AN elegant suite of furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply after 5 P. M. at 143 East 26th-st.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEman House.—Parlor and two bedrooms to let, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; reference required.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors; singly or en suite; table to correspond.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A FAMILY OF angels, for two gentlemen, at No. 216 West 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S HORSE AUCTION MART,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.

We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours free trial.

Our down-town office is at No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

WAGONS AT LOW PRICES.—A FEW TOP and road wagons, to close up the business of the late firm of John C. Parker & Co. These wagons were made by the late Mr. Parker, and it is an opportunity seldom met with to buy truly first-class work at a very low price. Apply at the factory, No. 65 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES, FIVE express and grocery, one platform spring depot milk or pickle wagon; one top grocery wagon, two butcher carts and one delivery wagon, all new. Also, one son road wagon, second hand, in good order, at No. 260 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and harness wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. WILDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY, a few horses, fit for cart or express. Also, a fine pair of mares for coach or light driving. Apply to W. A. TYLER, No. 18 West-st.

ELEGANT COUPES, EQUAL TO ANY sold on Broadway, and at less prices. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, FOR TOWN USE, superior style, finish and power. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE IN perfect order, only used six months. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At South Orange, N. J., a new house and one acre of land, overlooking the scenery of the Orange Mountain and valley, within three minutes' walk of Montrose station and one hour from New-York City by Morris and Essex Railroad.

The house is just built, and in the most thorough manner, by Meeker & Hadden, of Newark, now under the supervision of Duggin & Crossman, architects, of No. 191 Broadway, New-York; is about 32x40, and three stories high. Finished handsomely throughout with hard wood mantels; butler's pantry, bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, gas-fixtures, gas-pipes and all modern conveniences. Eleven trains a day, Sundays excepted, from 6:30 A. M. to 11:45 P. M. Apply to the Station Master, at Montrose, or to

VOSE & McDANIEL, No. 8 Pine-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOUSE.—A family residing on the east bank of the Hudson, half an hour by train from New-York, wish to exchange their place for a first-class residence in the City. The house is of cut stone, built by day's work, two stories and a half high, with very large rooms on each floor, and for solidity and elegance of construction, and beauty of position, is unsurpassed by any on the river. The grounds contain about 10 acres, with a river frontage of over 800 feet. The view commands the whole river from above Sing Sing to Staten Island. There is a large stone stable with seven stalls on the main floor; also gardener-house, ice-house, gardener's cottage, &c. The house is supplied by water and gas, and heated by steam, and is thoroughly adapted for a winter residence. The railway station, where eighteen trains stop daily, is within two minutes' walk of the house, but is entirely out of sight. Everything about the place is finished and in a high state of cultivation. The neighborhood is the healthiest in the vicinity of New-York, and is entirely free from nuisances of every kind. If desired, the whole or a part of the furniture would be included, as will also the farm utensils. The City house must be of extra size and in a first-class location. It is important that the situation should be elevated and healthy, and the house in good repair. A cash sale would be desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, on South Broad-st., Philadelphia, nearly 200 acres of land, in one plot, with a mile of fronts on Broad-st., intersected by streets and avenues, which are all laid out in the official City Map. Broad-st. is 113 feet wide, is opened up from League Island, and runs through the heart of Philadelphia, northward ten miles to Langhorne, which is about three-quarters of a mile south of the above-named neighborhood, has been adopted by the United States Government as a naval depot. Under a recent city ordinance the freight tracks are disappearing from Broad-st., and the lots upon it are fast appreciating. The property offered is about three-quarters of a mile below the built-up portions of the city.

For further particulars and information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO THOSE SEEKING A MILD AND GENIAL CLIMATE.—For sale, a very desirable plantation near Gainesville, Alachua County, Fla., three-quarters of a mile from the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, together with a large and well commodious house; all necessary outbuildings; completely stocked, with a head of horses and mules, gun-house, steam-engine, &c., with about 150 bushels of corn and abundance of forage, &c. The tract consists of 1,000 acres of the best description of "hammock" land, 750 in cultivation, well fenced. The best quality of Sea Island cotton, corn and sugar are now grown on the plantation, and it is in the neighborhood of the largest wild-orange grove in the State; can be reached in four days from New-York, and is in telegraphic communication with the North; will be sold reasonably, on easy terms. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable modern villa, situated at Bay Ridge, L. I., with about an acre and a quarter ground, in lawn, fruit trees, shrubbery, stables and sheds; location unsurpassed; a few view of the bay and City; house contains 14 rooms, bath-room and back stairs, &c., and only two years built; can be reached in thirty minutes from Hamilton Ferry every ten minutes; rent moderate; title can be investigated; terms made easy. For further particulars inquire on the premises, close by the landing, Bay Ridge, or at 15 Broadway, New-York, down stairs.

A SPLENDID DAIRY AND GRASS FARM for sale, with immediate possession, and with the stock, crops and farming utensils if desired; containing 305 acres, situated in the town of Unionville, Dutchess County, N. Y., four miles from South Dover, on the Harlem Railroad; a portion of the farm is now occupying 105 acres, situated in the town of Unionville, Dutchess County, N. Y., four miles from South Dover, on the Harlem Railroad; a portion of the farm is now occupying 105 acres, planted to corn, 12 horses, crops sold for the low price of $36,000, and on easy terms. Further particulars with S. EMMERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Llewellyn Park, the sites on property of A. P. Pillot, Esq., of rise and command, with extensively most picturesque; fine old trees on premises, and surrounded by beautiful residences; ten minutes

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

(Continued from First Page.)

that Gen. BLAIR is one. I do not believe either is. I know well how these stories arise; that, in either case, there may have been, in the privations of army life, times when they, in common with all our army officers, might have relied on too much stimulus. That there may have been such times I do not deny, for I do not know; but that Gen. GRANT or Gen. BLAIR are habitual drunkards I do not believe a word of it. But if they were so, I had rather have Gen. GRANT a drunkard than REBATTIO SEYMOUR sober. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.] It is said that Gen. GRANT knows nothing of civil affairs; certainly SEYMOUR knew nothing of military affairs. It is said that GRANT is not a statesman. Is not there a good deal of misunderstanding of this matter of statesmanship? I have always said that what we meant to make a President of was a great deal of common-sense and a great deal of uncommon honesty. [Applause.] Now if Gen. GRANT is not the impersonation of common sense, who would you select? And if he is not honest give up all trust in human nature.

It is said he is not a genius. He is not in the sense in which SHERMAN is, that most brilliant genius of our era. That man fills me with immense enthusiasm. [Applause.] He is a genius that is brilliant because imagination enters very largely in his genius as a part of it. But GRANT is not a man of imagination, but he has the genius of common sense; less resplendent, but more useful than SHERMAN'S, less shining, but truer, deeper, in more comprehensive and more enduring. Now, what has been GRANT'S career? Where can you find a man so modest? I do not believe there ever was such a spectacle as the friendship of GRANT, SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD, SHERIDAN and THOMAS have for each other. When the Democratic Senators were casting about for a candidate for the Democratic Party, they visited the Secretary of War —SCHOFIELD—and urged him to become their candidate. After they had laid their plans and desires before him, he went to his superior and friend, Gen. GRANT, and told him. GRANT smoked on and said nothing. The next morning Gen. GRANT went down and said to him: "SCHOFIELD, I don't care anything about this thing, but I do care that the country should have a good man, and I do not see how you can consistently refuse to be a candidate on a good platform." "But," says SCHOFIELD, "I am a Grant man, and cannot go against you." [Applause.] Said GRANT, "I thought it my duty to tell you what I thought of it," and left. I think that is almost as good as declining a nomination and accepting it. [Laughter.] I believe GRANT to be preëminently a man of administration. Not only has he laid the country under obligations which it can never repay for services rendered in our war, but he is destined to lay our country under greater obligations, and will give us an administration so tempered, so devoid of passion, so wise in the selection of men for carrying out all necessary plans, that we shall see date from his administration a recontinuation of the administration of WASHINGTON himself—a man whom he resembles in many important respects, and in no particular more than in taking counsel of wise men. If he stood as the head of the Government of the United States there is not a single work of reconstruction in this nation, no poor emigrant or black man who will not feel that his rights are safe; for he will wield the whole power of the Government in defence or equal liberty to all.

Who is his antagonist? In private life a gentleman most respectable, amiable and estimable, whose fault, lie wholly in his public administration. He is not a man of victorious will, not a man who in dark and difficult days sees the right path, and then, though all men leave him, follows it alone to the victorious end. Neither is he a leader. He is a man who would be managed by the men gathered about him, without a record in war, or a bad record. He ought not to be the man who shall control the legislation of the next era of liberty. By no single act has he shown himself to be the right man for these times of liberty, of progress. The warrior is now the best statesman. The General is the best civilian. The man of deeds is the man under whose administration this nation will rest most securely. And now if, with such a platform before the American people—a platform with all the elements of true liberty, and the other retrogressive —looking back toward Babylon and Egypt, that these two men represent—if, with these before the American people, they choose the wrong one, I had almost said I had lost faith in Democracy. But I lose no faith in the common people. They are going to complete the work they have begun. They know both the measures and the men; and I believe, whatever takes place in New-York and Brooklyn, that when four more weeks shall have rolled away, the voice of this nation, speaking scarcely less sublime than the thunders of the voice that rended Sinai, no whit less sublime than the voice that sounds on either side of us—the voice of the multitude of voters—this nation will declare for liberty, impartial and universal liberty, and for GRANT. [Tremendous applause.] Amid which Mr. BEECHER retired and the audience withdrew.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Democratic Demonstration for Grant.

Several prominent ex-officers of the army and navy met at the Sinclair House, Broadway, on Monday evening, and perfected arrangements for the organization of a new Grant Club in this City, to be styled the Veteran Comrades of the Union. Delegates from the different wards attended the meeting. Among those who participated in the meeting were Gen. FRANCIS L. BARLOW, Ex-Secretary of State, Col. A. B. PAGE, Colonel and Lieut.-Commander J. McLEOD MURPHY, Cols. PETER McDONOUGH, J. E. MCGEE and DANIEL MEEHAN, and Lieut.-Commander J. B. DUBOIS, late of the gunboat *Fort Royal*. The distinguished purpose of these gentlemen was to establish an organization to sustain Gen. GRANT for President, irrespective of party, and to ignore all other candidates or organizations. About four-fifths of the members are avowed Democrats, who are dissatisfied with the course of Gov. SEYMOUR during the war and the platform of the party, and refuse to support him in the present contest. Some of them were delegates to the Cooper Institute Convention, which endeavored to secure the Democratic nomination for Gen. HANCOCK. Nearly all the soldiers' and sailors' clubs of this City are represented in the new organization. Gen. FRANCIS L. BARLOW was elected President, and Col. A. B. SAGE Secretary. It is proposed to form a similar organization in Brooklyn.

German Republican Mass Meeting.

Last evening the large hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, was crowded to repletion by an audience of German citizens, who met to give indorsement to the principles of their party and the nominees of its choice. Among others present were large delegations of the Boys in Blue and the various ward organizations in the district, who were received with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. HERMAN MUHR, President of the German Republican Central Committee, the body under whose auspices the affair was conducted. The doctor named Mr. GEO. SCHWERTZENBURG, M. D., as permanent Chairman, and the choice was heartily confirmed.

A series of resolutions was then read by the Secretary and cordially adopted by the assemblage. Substantially they were indorsements of the reconstruction policy of Congress, the Chicago platform, which was declared to be identical with the Declaration of Independence in its purposes of human freedom,) and the duty of the Government to be true to its financial obligations. The Union could only be restored, it was insisted, by the success of the Republican Party in the approaching Presidential election.

The Chairman then introduced Major-Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL, who was greeted with round after round of hearty cheers and clapping of hands, ladies exhibiting their pleasure by rising and waving their handkerchiefs. The General spoke for more than an hour in the German language, and was listened to with the deepest attention. He began by exposing the fallacy of the secession scheme of the South, which gave rise to the late civil war, and which, he argued, was intended to perpetuate tyranny and oppression, and was, therefore, wholly unlike the worthy effor's of the Germans and other people to obtain their freedom by the force of arms. The speaker then ably defended the reconstruction measures of Congress, which he deemed absolutely required in order to protect the interests of loyal men and their Government. At the outset of this campaign there had been a degree of hesitancy among some of the Republicans as to whether they should vote with their party in November next, but the rebel Convention in Tammany Hall—the platform there adopted, and the flaming letter of FRANK P. BLAIR—settled the question, and to-day the people *en masse* are aroused, and will decide the issue by an overwhelming majority.

Hons. JAS. WADSWORTH and CHAS. S. SPENCER followed with brief speeches in English, after which Dr. DAUB and others delivered addresses in the mother tongue, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for the Republican candidates.

Irish Republican Club.

A mass meeting under the auspices of this Club was held last evening at No. 464 Third-avenue, and was well attended. Mr. HUGH COLEMAN presided, and addresses were made by DANIEL R. LIDDY and others, in which our Irish fellow-citizens were strongly urged to join the Republican Party and vote for honest men and good patriots. Mr. LIDDY said that he was in favor of every man having a vote, both white and black. In Europe a black man was considered to be as good as a white one. The speaker then touched on the question of slavery and was particularly severe on some of the Democratic newspapers for their double dealing.

After addresses by other speakers, the meeting adjourned.

Eighth Ward Boys in Blue.

A Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club is in process of organization in the Eighth Ward, and young men desirous of joining are invited to send name and address to F. B. CORNWELL, No. 195 Prince-street.

Other Republican Demonstrations.

So many are the Republican demonstrations nightly within a radius of twenty miles, that it would be impossible, unless we gave up our space to the reports of them exclusively, to do full justice to their importance. We can, therefore, only refer to them.

One of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign in Williamsburg was, last evening, held in the mammoth tent, corner of Union avenue and Grand-street. The meeting was addressed by able speakers.

An earnest meeting was held last evening, under the auspices of the Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club, at Bleecker Buildings, SANFORD E. MACOMBER, Esq., occupying the chair. A number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence and contributed in their charming way to the general interest in the meeting. Speeches were made by Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, Rev. LUCIUS H. KING and WM. ORTON. A good band of music played at intervals. The Ninth Ward Boys in Blue, under the leadership of Major CONAS, entered the room at the conclusion of Major HAWKINS' speech, and were greeted with cheers. The whole audience rising to give them welcome. The band played an appropriate march as they proceeded to the front of the room, where seats were assigned them.

The Irish Republican Grant and Colfax Club, under the Presidency of Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR, held a public meeting of the voters of the Fifteenth Assembly District at Temperance Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, on last evening. The hall, which was tastefully decorated, was filled to overflowing, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Gen. D. F. BURKE, of the Irish Brigade; DANIEL B. LIDDY, Esq., and other gentlemen. Various attempts were made to disturb the meeting, but without success, and about 10 o'clock the crowd dispersed, cheering for GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD. The new movement among the liberty-loving Irish citizens progresses nobly.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club had a large and respectable mass meeting last evening, at the Hall, No. 21 Avenue D. The outside of the building was handsomely decorated, and strings of Chinese lanterns, bearing the names of the nominees, were suspended across the avenue. The President of the Club, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD, Esq., acted as Chairman, and BERNARD FITZPATRICK as Secretary. Messrs. DAVID W. JUDD, Col. WM. BADGER and Col. FREDERICK A. CONCKLING addressed the meeting, and the "Carpet-Bag" Glee Club opened their budget of songs.

The Grant and Colfax Club of the Tenth Assembly District held a large meeting last evening, at No. 365 Bowery, which was addressed by HENRY B. STANTON, Esq., and others. Mr. STANTON expounded the main issues in the campaign with great ability and eloquence. He predicted that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would practically settle the election by giving majorities for the Republicans on Tuesday next, and that as those States went in October the Union would go in November, and that New-York would drift with the tide. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening of the Fifth Assembly Grant and Colfax Club at No. 185 Spring-street, to ratify the nominations of GRANT, COLFAX, GRISWOLD and CORNELL. There were a large number of ladies in the audience. Ex-Judge N. B. MOUNTFORT acted as chairman. Speeches were made by H. D. RUSSELL, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER and others.

Col. WM. WARD, Marshal of the Republican procession at Newark on Wednesday night, reports, officially, that there were 7,500 torches in the line, besides those without torches.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES is to speak at the Wigwam, in Newark, this (Saturday) evening.

Mr. GEORGE T. CRAM has been renominated as the Republican candidate for Senator in Morris County.

Ex-Senator WINFIELD, of Jersey City, addressed a large Democratic meeting at Newton, on Thursday evening.

JOHN H. CONOVER, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District of Monmouth County.

The Republicans of Ocean County have nominated JOHN TORBERT, Jr., for Senator, and G. W. COWPERTHWAITE, for Assembly.

H. H. NEWKIRK, has received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the Sixth District of Hudson County.

Last evening there was a large meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District, at the rooms of the Grant and Colfax Club, No. 21 Avenue D. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. G. F. LANGBEIN, D. W. JUDD, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Col. WILLIAM W. BADGER and others. The occasion was one of much enthusiasm.

The Franco-American Club held a meeting last night at their rooms in the hotel, No. 190 Greene-street. Messrs. CHARLES S. SPENCER, DOUSSAVIN, BOREL, and STRAUSS, the President of the Club, each delivered addresses, the former being in English. The French residents of New-York have hitherto been unaccustomed to interest themselves in American politics. They now enter into them with all the enthusiasm of novelty. In keeping with the Gallic taste for display, the hall was brilliantly lighted and richly decorated with flags, pictures and ornaments.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee was held last evening, in the room at corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE being in the chair. The session was protracted, and was exclusively employed in the auditing of bills.

A meeting of the Central Griswold and Cornell Club was held last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, Mr. ALEX. ELLIOTT being in the chair, and the hall well filled with auditors. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and Hon. W. A. DARLING delivered stirring addresses.

Republican Congressional Nominations

The Congressional Nominating Conventions of the Republican Party met, pursuant to the call of the General Committee, at their respective headquarters last evening. In most of the districts no determined action was taken, the proceedings being confined to effecting organizations, appointing Conference Committees between the two wings of the party, and adjourning. Below are given the detailed reports of the results in each district:

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Congressional Convention of the Fourth Congressional District met last night at No. 78 Hudson-street. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the other wing of the party, (the conservative,) after which the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The meeting this Convention met at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, and organized by electing HENRY S. JENNINGS, Chairman, and S. C. PARRISSEN, Secretary. Upon the roll being called for the delegates to nominate a member for Congress, all the members of the Convention named Mr. JAS. M. MCCARTHY as their choice. Mr. MCCARTHY was then declared the unanimous choice of the CONVENTION as its nominee to represent the Fifth Congressional District, and a committee was appointed to notify the action of the Convention. The CONVENTION then adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Radical Convention met at No. 9 Abingdon-square, WM. ORTON, Esq., in the chair. Co. FREDERICK G. CONKLING proposed JOHN D. LAWSON as the candidate, and moved that an informal vote be taken, which was done. Mr. LAWSON received twenty-one votes, and ABRAM LENT twelve votes. A Conference Committee was then appointed to meet with a like committee from the other Republican Convention of this district, with a view to agreeing upon a candidate. The Committee consists of Frederick A. Conklin, Dr. S. R. Kirby, B. B. Dunnville, Wm. E. Noble and A. H. Kelch. The Convention adjourned to meet Friday night, at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—This Convention met last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, JOHN LALOR in the chair, and A. H. MULLIGAN acting as Secretary.

Delegations were present from the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts.

Only a portion of the Eighth Assembly District is comprised within the boundaries of the Seventh Congressional District, and yet that District sent a full delegation (11) to the Convention. This caused some excitement, and some delegates evinced a disposition to have the whole delegation represented, the matter was finally compromised by admitting the whole delegation, and allowing them only five votes.

The Convention then adjourned without making any nomination, to Thursday evening next.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Republican Nominating Convention for the Eighth Congressional District, met last night at the Everett rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, and organized by electing the Hon. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Chairman, and JAMES H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of seven, including the Chairman, were appointed to select and recommend a candidate to be reported to the Convention at their next meeting, to be called by the chair on written notice to the members. The Convention then adjourned.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The delegates to the Radical Republican Nominating Convention for the Ninth Congressional District, met last evening at the Twenty-second Ward wigwam, and nominated Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS by acclamation, to represent the interests of the district in Congress.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Conservative Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District held their nominating convention at No. 141 Hudson-street. After organising, they appointed their Chairman and Secretary, with three others, a Committee of five to confer with the Radical branch.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—There was a meeting of this Convention last evening also, at 274 Grand-street, and after organizing, the Chairman said the Convention was called together to make a nomination of a candidate to represent the Fifth Congressional District. Mr. HORACE GREELEY was then nominated and received the votes of all the members of the Convention, and Mr. GREELEY was then declared the unanimous nominee of this Convention for this office. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS then made a few remarks eulogistic of Mr. GREELEY and of the wise choice the Convention had made in selecting him as their candidate for this important position. The Convention then adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Union Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met last night at Bleecker Buildings, HUGH GARDINER, Esq., in the chair. The Convention made no nomination, but appointed a Committee of Conference to meet with the Radical Convention of this district, with a view to harmonious action regarding the selection of a candidate. The committee are JAMES W. FARR, HUGH GARDINER, G. E. HILL, JEREMIAH PANEBURN and GEORGE HEPBURN. The Convention adjourned to next Friday night.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—This Convention met last evening, at the Bowery Rotes, appointed a committee to confer with the Radical Convention of the same district, and then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—In the Eighth Congressional District the Conservative Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and effected an organization by the election of Chairman and secretaries. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the interests of the party would be consulted by securing unanimity of action in both branches of the party, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Congressional Nominating Convention of the Ninth District was held at No. 809 Third-avenue, and organized by the election of Col. JOSEPH YEAMANS Chairman, and Mr. J. C. L. HAMILTON Secretary. A resolution appointing "a committee of five to confer with the Convention of the Twenty-second-street organization to secure unity of action and a unanimous nomination of a candidate for Congress of the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District," was adopted, and Messrs. JOHN COOPER, Jr., SAMUEL WALLACE, S. J. CAMPBELL, ABIJAH PELL and JOSEPH YEAMANS were designated to act as such committee; and, in conformity to the resolution, proceeded to the headquarters of the Radical Convention at the Forty-six h-street wigwam.

George Francis Train for Congress.

Last evening there was a very largely attended meeting at the Apollo Rooms, No. 76 Prince-street, of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District, to indorse the nomination of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for member of Congress. Gen. NAGLE was the first speaker, and after reciting some of the services which Mr. TRAIN had rendered the cause of Ireland in England, and his imprisonment, he said he was sorry to see that some of the newspapers had held Mr. TRAIN up as a man to draw upon the feelings of the Irish people; that he was a speculator, an adventurer, &c. Mr. TRAIN was no demagogue; the speaker had known him for many years; he was earnest and sincere in his professions, and filled with sympathy for the cause of Ireland; that he had not yet changed his hope and faith in that cause. Gen. NAGLE then read extracts from several of Mr. TRAIN'S most stirring speeches, which had been made at different places. Gen. NAGLE said he would like to ask his hearers if England would allow an Englishman to be arrested in any part of the United States for making speeches condemnatory of that Government. No, Sir—but if such a person should be arrested for such a cause he would be immediately released if it took the whole English fleet to do it. The last expression which Mr. TRAIN had made to the speaker was while the latter was on board the steamer just before it left Queenstown for this country. At that time TRAIN stood upon the deck of a tug-boat and gave three cheers for Ireland's liberty and defiance to the British flag. This, the speaker said, sent a thrill through his heart which he had never forgotten.

After remarks by other speakers the meeting quietly dispersed.

The Financial Position of the Government.

In his speech accepting a renomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Massachusetts Seventh District, on Wednesday, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL said that he had personally looked into the matter, and the financial position of the Government might be stated as follows: The entire expenses of the war were not one hundred millions more than four thousand millions. The national debt at the present time was not ten millions more than twenty-five hundred millions; showing that the Government had paid not only its ordinary expenses, but at least fifteen hundred millions of its war expenses, besides a large sum for claims growing out of the war. Had we been paid as soon as they were adjudicated. It was folly to think of paying the bonds in any other way than by returning dollar for dollar in coin, according to the original understanding when the loans were made. The Democratic Party promised relief by issuing sixteen hundred millions of greenbacks for the payment of the five-twenties. Greenbacks were but promises to pay, and, if issued, there would be no question as to what they should be paid in. Under this proposed action was an insidious design to break down the Government; for no Government could issue such a vast amount of incontertible paper without injury to its credit, which would be substantially destroyed, involving all classes in the calamity, for no man was so rich and no man was so poor as to escape it. The advocates of this policy designed by it to so weaken the Government credit that the separation of the North from the South would be made easy. The course of Mr. PENDLETON indicated this. In 1862, during a period of great disaster to our arms, when the congressional Committee of Ways and Means proposed to issue four hundred millions of greenbacks, to meet the needs of the Treasury, Mr. PENDLETON, then in Congress, protested against the measure, saying that it would inflate the currency, raise prices, and deprive the laborer of half his just reward. Opposed to paying the bonds he was, he knew that the war could not be carried on with coin, and therefore he opposed paper issues. Now, when peace and prosperity had returned, and the debt had become manageable, he and his followers proposed the issue of sixteen hundred millions of greenbacks, knowing full well that they would not be worth twelve cents on the dollar, and that by this course the Government would be made penniless, and the South would be left to work out its destinies unmolested. But we had a better fate in store than that promised by the framers of the treasury. The Republican Party was substantially unanimous in favor of paying the bonds in coin; and if they could not pay the bonds now, they were determined to make the greenbacks as good as coin; and when that result was accomplished, the question whether the bonds should be paid in coin or greenbacks would lose its importance. The first duty, therefore, was to make the greenbacks as good as coin. As far as he had any voice in the direction or public affairs, he intended to act in that direction. As to the payment of the bonds, he would not consent to equivocation, shuffling or shaving of any sort. He should consider it the greatest of national calamities not to fulfill the contract in its exact spirit.

Hon. SIMON BROWN of Concord, asked Mr. BOUTWELL if taxing the bonds would not be a species of repudiation.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that in his opinion taxation of the bonds would be repudiation. Moreover, the Supreme Court, in two cases, had not only denied the right of States or towns to tax the bonds, but had gone far in the direction of deciding that Congress had no power to authorize such taxation. The reason of this was plain. Concession of taxation would permit States and towns to tax Government securities to such an extent as to put it out of the power of the Government to borrow money. Exemption from taxation was the foundation of a wise public policy, from which it was not safe to depart. Exemption involved no loss to the Government or the people; for loans could be obtained at a lower rate of interest by reason of the exemption. But for the clamor of the Democratic Party and its encouragement of treason, the Government would now be able to borrow money at a low rate, pay off the five-twenties, and thus save interest. That party was responsible for the delay. If that party had declared, two years ago, in favor of payment in coin, the Government would now have been able to do it.

Withdrawal of Gen. Van Zandt.

The Newport *News* publishes the following letter from Gen. VAN ZANDT, who has been a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination in the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, and as such has received very warm assurances of support:

NEWPORT, Oct. 7, 1868.

Hon. Robert B. Cranston:

MY DEAR SIR: I address you as a representative man of the Republican Party in my native city, and as my valued personal friend, in regard to the inquiries you make of me as to my being a candidate for Congress in the Eastern District. I have felt honored and gratified by the assurances of support I have received; but, after mature deliberation, I have decided to absolutely withdraw my name from the canvass, and I feel the interests of the Republican Party will be better conserved and advanced by the reëlection of Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, than by any change in our representation. I consider the Civil War but a matter of vital importance to the country, and that its passage will be greatly imperiled by his absence from the House of Representatives.

Influenced by these and private considerations, I desire my friends to withdraw my name and be governed by their patriotism and Republicanism (terms which I regard as synonymous) in the selection of a candidate to represent us in this critical period.

With respect, I am, Sir, very truly yours,

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.

Another of Ex-Gov. Seymour's Brief Letters.

Col. EUGENE TISDALE, of Louisiana, has received the following letter from Gov. SEYMOUR, in reply to one sent by him descriptive of the barbecue and meeting held at Monroe, La., on the 29th of August:

UTICA, Sept. 13, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very much pleased with your letter of the 4 h inst. If all of our friends will show as much tact and good sense as you have displayed, we can hope for a good result in your State. Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

EUGENE TISDALE, Esq., Monroe, La.

The Troy Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The Troy *Times* gives the following list of losses by the burning of the elevator, owned by P. A. MOORE & SON, on Wednesday morning, together with the insurance on the property destroyed:

"The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Nearly 50,000 bushels of wheat, belonging to MOORE & SON, HANNAHAN & SCHOONMAKER, CLARENCE WILLARD & Co., and T. VAIL & SON, about 100,000 bushels of corn and oats owned by MOORE & SON, and 15,000 bushels of barley, went down into one indiscriminate mass as the floors upon which the grain was stored were eaten and consumed by the fire. The damaged grain is now lies in the ruins reaches almost up to the third story of the building as it formerly stood.

The losses by this conflagration will foot up as follows: P. A. Moore & Son, $140,000; Hannaman & Schoonmaker, $28,000; C. Willard & Co., $20,000; Vail & Son, $7,000; C. Conkey, $7,800; Kennedy & Murphy, $6,000. Total, $212,800.

The insurance is as follows: Moore & Son, $133,000; Hannaman & Schoonmaker, $22,000; C. Willard & Co., $10,000; Vail & Son, $8.000; C. Conkey, $6,000; Kennedy & Murphy, no insurance. Total, $179,000.

Moore & Son were insured in the following companies: Stock—Hanover, New-York, $3,500; North American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Tradesmen's, New-York, $5,000; Mutual, Buffalo, $5,000; Merchants' of Hartford, $2,500; Queens, (foreign,) $5,000; Westchester, New-York, $2,500; Western Buffalo, $2,500; Roger Williams, Providence, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Home, New-Haven, $6,000; Citizens', New-York, $2,500; Baltic, New-York, $2,500; Sun, Cleveland, $2,500; Cleveland, $2,500; Lorilliard, New-York, $2,500; Pacific, California, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; Putnam, Hartford, $3,750; Western, New-York, $3,750; Imperial, London, $10,000; North American, Hartford, $4,000; United States, Baltimore, $2,500; Hanover, New-York, $2,500; North American, New-York, $5,000. Building—Exchange, New-York, $2,500; Pacific, New-York, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Manhattan, New-York, $2,500; People's, New-York, $2,500; Excelsior, New-York, $2,500; Home, New-Haven, $2,500; Lenox, New-York, $2,500; Market, New-York, $2,500; Commonwealth, New-York, $2,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $2,500; Home, New-York, $2,500; Queens, foreign,) $2,500; Narragansett, Providence, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $1,500; Independent, New-York, $1,000; Lorillard, New-York, $2,000; Sun, Cleveland, $1,250; Cleveland, $1,250."

A dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, says that a canvass of all the towns in Ohio shows a Republican majority of 26,500. Gen. SCHENCK will be elected by a round thousand.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 94¼; Consols for account, 94¼.

REUTER'S telegram, giving the closing prices of American Securities at New-York last evening, has not yet been given to the public. The following prices are therefore made without reference to the condition of the home market:

United States Five-twenties.....74¼.

Railway Shares are firm at 86¾ for Illinois and 24¾ for Erie.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.

Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 23,000 on speculation. The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard is estimated at 627,000 bales, of which 89,000 are from the United States.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 9.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 22,000,000 francs since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 74¾. Consols for money 94⅝; Consols for account 94¾.

Railway Shares are easier at the following quotations:

Erie.....32¾

Illinois.....86¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 9—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady, with rather more doing, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 10,000 bales. The total stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 511,000 bales of which 11,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm, but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is dull. Fine Resin 15s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9—1:20 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar on the spot is quiet.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—Tres ordinaire has declined to 132f. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct 9—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is heavy; No. 2 Red Western 10s. 2d. ⅌ cental on the spot. Corn is firmer, owing to the scarcity of stock. Prices have advanced to 29s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 46s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10d. 2d. ⅌ gallon.

Consols close at 94⅝@94⅞ for money, and 94⅝ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 74¾.

Railway Shares closed quiet at the following quotations:

Erie Railway Shares.....32½

Illinois Central Railway Shares.....86½

Atlantic and Great Western.....36¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firmer and higher, at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 9—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.

Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 9—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar closed easier at 29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; Sperm £ 9 ⅌ ton; Tallow, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—The market is dull. Tres ordinaire, 132f. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 9—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow is unchanged at 48s. ⅌ cwt.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The Sugar market is quiet; Nos. 10 to 12 closed at 11½@8 reals; Nos. 15 to 20 at 6¾@10 reals ⅌ arroba. Muscovadoes quiet: fair to good refining, 11½@8 reals. Molasses dull: clayed, 3¼@3¾ reals; Muscovado or common, 4@4¼ reals ⅌ keg. Lard steady at 20c.@20½c. ⅌ lb. in sleeves, and 21½c.@22c. ⅌ lb. in 25 lb tins. Flour steady at $11@$12 ⅌ bbl. Hams 18½c. ⅌ lb. for common salted, and 22c. for sugar-cured. Lumber—$26@$28 ⅌ thousand for White Pine, and $28@$29 ⅌ thousand for Yellow, or Pitch Pine. Exchange on London 15@13¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 26@25 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, currency, 24¼@23½ ⅌ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, gold, 34¾ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, gold, 46¾ ⅌ cent. premium. The steamer *Alabama* arrived here to-day.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Oct. 9.

BARLEY, $1 40@$1 43; receipts about 9,000 bushels.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 9.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 204,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 1,800 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 153,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 58,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. The Grand Union Canal Company's sales were 300 bbls. Minnesota Bakers' at $9 25, and 100 bbls. White Western at $11. RYE FLOUR, nominal and tending higher. WHEAT firmer; sales of 7,000 bushels, new Washington at $1 53; 23,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 52@1 53; 7,000 bushels White Canada at $1 50, and 75,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 56, closing dull and weak. CORN firmer and opened; sales 60,000 bushels Toledo at $1 04; 40,000 bushels Western at $1 05; 8,500 bushels at $1 06; 24,000 bushels at $1 07; 8,500 bushels, to arrive, at 97c. 8,000 bushels under's option 15 days, at $1 07, and 10,000 bushels Western, in lots, at $1 06. OATS quick and a shade better; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 58c., and 10,000 bushels, in two lots, at 56c.; at the close asking the outside figures. RYE stronger; $1 45 bid for No. 1 Western and refused. was BARLEY higher; sales 30,000 bushels at $2 10@$2 21; holders asking $2 25 at the close. SEEDS—Small sales of Timothy at $3 25. HIGHWINES steady; sales 150 bbls. at $1 34. MESS PORK steady. LARD steady.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9.

TOBACCO steady; sound LEAF, $8@$10 50; Dark Leaf, $11@$15; Black Wrappers, $14@$18; Medium to Bright Leaf, $12@$40; Fine Fancy, $40@$80. HEMP dull; choice undressed, $1 75. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull and weak, with a demand for low grades only; Superfine, $6 75@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Treble Extra and Fancy, $8 9 @$12. WHEAT unsettled; Good and Prime Fall, $1 45@$1 50; strong Spring Fall, $1 8@$1 90; Choice and Fancy, $2@$2 10; Prime and Choice No 1 Spring, $1 3@$1 52; Choice No. 2, $1 3@$1 38. CORN dull, with a light demand at 80c.@86c. OATS firm but slow, at 52c.@56c. BARLEY steady; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 8@$1 95; Choice Missouri and Fancy Iowa, $2 10@$2 15. RYE firm at $ 2@$1 23 PORK very firm; Mess, $20 50. LARD firm; Only a small business; Clear Rib sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; Shoulders, 12c. BACON active; Clear sides, 17½c. @17½c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.; loose Shoulders, 15c.; packed, 15¾c. LARD—Only a small business; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. WHISKY dull at 20c. LIVE STOCK—Business fair at unchanged prices; Sheep—Inferior to Extra, $1 25@$4 00. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 7,0 0 bushels Barley, 5,5.0 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 9.

Eastern Exchange in limited supply and firm at par @ 1-10 off, buying, and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR less active; Spring Extras, $5 40@$8. WHEAT easier at a decline of 1@2c.; no sales of No. 1; 2,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 36. CORN firmer and advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at 93c.@95½c.; No. 2 at 84c.@85c.; Rejected, 80c. @81c. OATS firm at an advance of 1c.; sales at 52½c.@ 53½c. RYE firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales at $1 27¾ for No. 1 in store. BARLEY firm at $1 86@$1 87 for No. 2 in store, MESS PORK advanced 25c.; sales at $20 50. LARD firm at 15c. DRY-SALTED SHOULDERS firm at 12c. asked. CATTLE firm at $3 50@$5 for common Cows and light fleshy Steers. LIVE HOGS active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; Common to good smooth lots, $7@$8 25. HIGHWINES held firm at $1 3@$1 32½, free. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. on Oats and 7c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 111,000 bushels Oats,